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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

June 24, 1957

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Substances not precipitated by H_2S (as SO_4)	0.30 %

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Crystal
Small Crystal
Granular 4-20 Mesh
Powder

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Assay ($Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$)	99.0-105.0%
Insoluble Matter	0.020 %
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C.	5.5-6.5
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 25 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. June 24, 1957

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BDSA Will No Longer Draft Industry Men for Its Top Posts As Weeks Sets a New Policy

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks has decreed the end of the draft of men from industry to staff the top posts in the industry divisions of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Industry will still be asked to supply qualified personnel to the divisions, but they will be required to serve in subordinate positions rather than as division directors.

It is understood that the change in policy will not immediately affect the chemical and rubber division.

Dr. Hal G. Johnson, present chemical director, who winds up his tour of duty at the end of this month, will be replaced by another chemical industry man to direct the division for the remainder of the year. He will be the last one appointed to this post, however.

Johnson's Successor Chosen

Dr. Johnson has been on loan to the Department of Commerce for the past six months from his job as director of general development in the research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. His successor has been selected, but public announcement of the appointment is being held up until his clearance papers have been processed.

Tagged with the "WOC" (without compensation) label, the program has been under congressional fire for several years. It involves bringing in men from industry with know-how and administrative ability to run BDSA's industry divisions without compensation from the government. During their government service, these industry men remain on the payroll of their own companies.

Two years ago the house judiciary committee investigated several conflict-of-interest cases in the government and produced enough headlines to provide the Democrats with new ammunition in furtherance of their charges that the Eisenhower administration was dominated by business—one of the themes of the Democratic attack of the 1956 presidential campaign.

As a result of the disclosures, congress passed legislation tightening up the law on employment of WOCs and prohibited them from engaging in any policy-making functions. At the same time, it required them to make a public report of all their private financial interests.

The new policy of Secretary Weeks is to operate the industry divisions under the direction of career employees of the

—Continued on page 51

UNITED CARBON PRESIDENT: Richard W. French, jr., vice-president and general manager on July 1 becomes president of United Carbon Company, Charleston, W. Va.

Miners' Program Sinks

The program of the mining states for government purchases of tungsten, fluorspar, columbium-tantalum and asbestos at above market prices to maintain the solvency of the miners has become a casualty of the congressional economy wave.

After nearly six months of continuous wrangling with protestants of the program and in the absence of any encouragement from administration quarters, the senate last week capitulated to the house and abandoned its demand for a $30 million appropriation to continue the buying through the rest of the current year.

Stockpiling of at least two of the items—fluorspar and asbestos—may be continued under other authorizations, however, but not at the above-market prices that prevailed in the subsidy program. The appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior reported to the senate, after it had given up its fight on the $30 million subsidy item, carried $4.2 million to continue the stockpiling of fluorspar and $2.5 million for stockpiling asbestos.

In lieu of this subsidy program, the administration is proposing a long-range minerals program providing for financial assistance for minerals exploration by private industry; incentive payments for production of beryl, columbium-tantalum; and chromite; and substitution of sliding-scale import taxes for the present tariff on lead and zinc. Two bills carrying out this program were sent to congress last week.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton explained that the strategic nature of beryl, columbium-tantalum and chromite and the heavy dependence of the United States on distant sources of supplies underscore the desirability of stimulating domestic production. The program of incentive payments for these minerals is to stabilize production of beryl at 500 short tons a year, chromite at 37,000 long dry tons a year; and columbium-tantalum at 16,000 pounds per year.

Alcohol-Butadiene Scheme Gets Large 'NO' From Cabinet Officials

The alcohol-butadiene proposal of the Presidential Commission on New Industrial Uses for Farm Products has received a resounding "no" from the administration—from the Department of Agriculture, which stood to benefit most from the project, to the Treasury Department, which would have had to find the money to finance the program. In reports to the senate banking committee on S 1741, cabinet officials denounced the idea that the government spend more millions on an operation that has already proven uneconomical.

They pleaded with congress not to break the promise made to the synthetic rubber producers that the unsold government plants would not be used later to compete with private enterprise.

S 1741 is a bill sponsored by Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois and Carl Curtis of Nebraska to have the government use its two big outdoor alcohol plants at Louisville, Ky., and Omaha, Neb., in an experimental program for the production of alcohol from grain. The alcohol would then be converted to butadiene and priced competitively with the butadiene now being supplied to rubber producers by the petroleum industry.

In suggesting such an operation, the presidential commision said that this would be one way of consuming about 100

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PLASTICS DEVELOPMENT CHIEF: S. W. Jones, jr., who has joined the development department of the FMC organic division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, as manager of plastics development.

GAF Stock Sale Is Given Go-Ahead by District Court

Intervener groups in the Interhandel case last week lost their appeal in the United States District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to block the proposed sale by the government of its stock holdings in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

The three-judge appeals court ruled that the district court had acted correctly in refusing to enjoin the stock sale because the interest of the interveners is being adequately protected by the government's intention to retain 25 percent of the General Aniline stock to meet legal claims of ownership. The district court held that the intervener groups represented only about 16 percent of the shares.

It is expected that the decision will now be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for final ruling. Meanwhile, the government has agreed to hold up sale of the GAF stock until this final issue is settled—probably this fall.

Heyden Is Building Plant For Terpene Alcohol Esters

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, is constructing a plant at Pensacola, Fla., to produce terpene alcohol esters.

The plant, which is scheduled for completion in the fourth quarter of 1957, is part of Heyden Newport's expansion program for up-grading turpentine-based products.

Heyden Newport plans large volume production of terpinyl acetate and isobornyl acetate. The company also will produce menthyl acetate and neomenthyl acetate in commercial quantities for the first time at the Pensacola plant.

Monsanto Nitro Blast Caused by Instruments

Instrument failure led to the April 16 explosion at Monsanto Chemical Company's Nitro, W. Va., plant (OPD, 4/22/57) which took the lives of eight workers and destroyed a methyl parathion production unit there, according to investigating committee findings reported by the company.

Howard L. Minckler, director of manufacturing for the organic chemicals division, which operates the plant, said that

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Rail Express Rates On LCL May Go Up

Railway express rates on less-than-carload traffic may move up another 11 percent in the eastern part of the country. The Interstate Commerce Commission last week granted such an increase on the plea of the eastern carriers that they are being penalized by existing rates.

Express rates were raised 4 percent with the approval of the ICC by all railroads last December to meet increased operating costs.

The new increase of 11 percent in the east is in addition to the earlier 4 percent, and may be put into effect by the carriers on fifteen days public notice.

In granting the increase, ICC noted that labor is the major cost of the railway express services. More than 50 percent of the express business is handled by the eastern carriers.

Much of the express service is done in connection with the passenger service which the railroads claim is operated at a loss.

Witco Moves Into Canada

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has formed a Canadian chemical company, it was announced last week. The new concern, Witco Chemical Company, Canada, Ltd., has been organized to manufacture and sell basic industrial chemicals throughout Canada.

P.A. Reports Indicate Business Still Is Steady and Good

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

June reports of purchasing executives indicate business remains steady and good. in fact, some characterize it as a "nice" situation; pressures present in an expanding boom time are absent and, yet, new orders, production, and profits are satisfactory.

In reporting on production, 30 percent say it is better than May, 50 percent the same, and 20 percent worse. The new order picture is slightly improved, as compared to May. Twenty-five percent report their situation as better, 50 percent the same, and 25 percent worse.

The drop in prices of lead and zinc and the increase in the price of steel scrap are the most significant changes in the rather stable price situation.

The pressure to reduce inventories continues, and there is still practically no inclination to make advance commitments on any items (even including steel), in order to protect against anticipated price increases. Because of the ready availability of most materials, there has been reported a growing tendency on the part of vendors to ship ahead of schedule.

Employment shows spotty changes—some industries up, others down——with little effect on the overall trend.

Popular opinion has pictured the quality of many products as declining in recent years. To check this opinion, we asked purchasing executives to tell us if, dollar for dollar, the quality of the materials which they are getting is better,

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Foote Stock Approved By the N. Y. Exchange

Application for listing of the common stock of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, on the New York Stock Exchange has been approved by the exchange's board of governors.

Certification by the Securities and Exchange Commission will require about thirty days, and trading is expected to begin in the middle of July.

Radiation by '60 May Displace Chemicals in Food Preservation

Radiation as a substitute for chemical and other processes of preserving foods may be only about two and a half years away. An interdepartmental committee on radiation preservation of foods, in a report released by the Department of Defense, predicts that industry will start initial production of foods preserved by radiation by 1960. The committee estimates that it needs another thirty months to complete tests on the wholesomeness and economic feasibility of radiation preserved foods. These tests are being conducted by the army on a large scale which will develop how well these foods are accepted by consumers.

Physical examinations and other tests of human volunteers and animals fed irradiated foods in an initial feeding test indicate that this new method of food preservation does not significantly alter the wholesomeness of food.

Quartermaster Study Completed

Outlining what has been done to date in the field of food irradiation, the report states that during fiscal year 1956 the Army Quartermaster Corps completed a preliminary study of eighty selected foods, obtaining general information to be applied in future operations of the pilot plant.

During the fiscal year 1957, research has been concentrated on developing more specific information on certain foods. Other agencies are completing initial investigations in areas of product and process development.

A program for industry participation on the research and development level has been started and will be expanded as phases of the process unfold. There are presently more than seventy industrial firms and educational institutions participating in the research program.

During fiscal year 1958, further taste testing studies, as well as packaging and storage studies will continue. It is expected that by fiscal year 1959, with the process in more advanced form, industry

—Continued on page 52

IN ESSO MANUFACTURING POST: Donald O. Swan, appointed assistant general manager of its manufacturing department by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

Acrylic Fiber Firm Is Aborning in Japan

A company to manufacture acrylic fiber in Japan is to be formed jointly by the Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., and Mitsubishi Rayon Company, Ltd., Japan. Chemstrand president Edward A. O'Neal, jr., said the new firm would manufacture an acrylic fiber under Chemstrand patents.

The brand name of the acrylic fiber to be manufactured in Japan was not announced, but Mr. O'Neal said the new firm would not use Chemstrand's "Acrilan" trademark for its acrylic fiber.

Mitsubishi Rayon is to be the majority

—Continued on page 57

American Potash Sets Up Missile Fuel Sales Section

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has formed a chemical fuels section to handle the sale of all the company's products used in manufacture of fuels for rockets, guided missiles and other applications. At the same time, the Los Angeles firm has begun production of lithium nitrate and lithium perchlorate for use in high energy fuels.

George W. Schnier has been named

—Continued on page 57

Chelating Agents Listings Reduced by Dow Chemical

A reduction of prices on all liquid bulk shipments of "Versene" and "Versenol" chelating agents, ranging from ½ cent to 3½ cents a pound, has been announced by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Dow has realigned its prices to accord with the relative efficiency of its various chelation products.

"Versene 100" (ethylenediaminetetracetic acid, tetrosodium salt solution) has been reduced from 22 cents to 19 cents a pound, in carload quantities. "Versene 67," a less concentrated form of the same solution, has been reduced from 18½ cents to 17 cents.

"Versene Fe-3" liquid, a product primarily for iron control in textile and synthetic rubber, has been reduced from 18 cents to 17 cents.

On these products and on other liquid chelating agents in the Dow line, an additional price reduction of ½ cent a pound is provided in tankcar and tank truck quantities.

The Week's Price Changes

Fatty Acids of Corn, Cottonseed, Palm and Soybean Oils Rise. Divi Divi, Guaiacwood Oil, Anethole, Soybean Meal Decline.

Prices Advanced

Corn oil acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 59).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Palm oil acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean oil acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Inedible, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tallow acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).

Prices Reduced

Anethole, 15c. per lb. (p. 50).
Cadmium colors, 5c. to 30c. per lb. (p. 54).
Clove leaf oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 50).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Copper metal, 2¾c. per lb. (p. 37).
Copper sulfate, CP, 7/10c. per lb. (p. 37).
Cryst., 70c. per cwt.
Monohydrate, 80c. per cwt.
Tribasic, $1.40 per cwt.
Divi divi, $4 per ton (p. 62).
Guaiacwood oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 50).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 42).
New York, ½c. per gal.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ½c per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
Zinc dust, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb. (p. 37).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

June 21, 1957	June 14, 1957	June 22, 1956
110.22	110.33	108.05

Airco Building Polymer Lab

Air Reduction Company, New York, has started construction on a polymer laboratory in Murray Hills, N. J., which is scheduled for completion by the end of this year at a cost of more than $500,000. The lab will be concerned with the development of polymers primarily for paints, adhesives, plastics and coatings. Almost one-hundred persons attended ground-breaking ceremonies last week which also marked Air Reduction's tenth year at the location.

Prior to the ceremony the visitors were taken on a guided tour through the building, which is the central research facility of the company. Extensive research programs are conducted by Air Reduction at Murray Hill in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy and cryogenics.

Ground breaking shovels were wielded by John A. Hill, president of Air Reduction, Mayor Samuel E. Jones of New Providence, N. J., Mayor C. Philip Dean of Summit, N. J., and Dr. George V. Slottman, Air Reduction's vice-president for research. Dr. Lyle I. Gilbertson, director of the Murray Hill Laboratories, was master of ceremonies.

Mr. Hill commented on the advances made by Air Reduction since it first en-

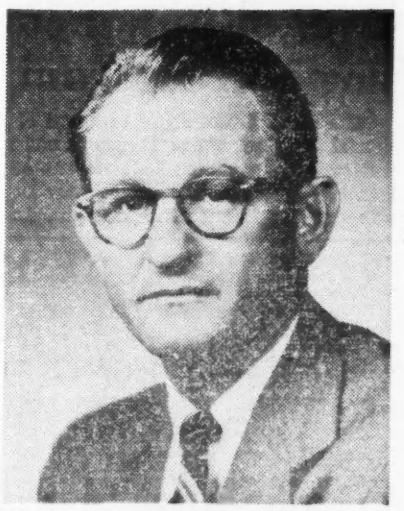
—Continued on page 57

Elastomer Price Reduced 18 Percent, duPont Reports

The price of "Hypalon 20," an elastomer produced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will be reduced approximately 18 percent f.o.b. shipping point, effective July 26, it was announced last week.

The prices that have been established at the different shipping points in standard fifty pound packages are: Beaumont, Tex., 70 cents; East Providence, R. I., 72½ cents; Chicago, 72¾ cents; Buffalo, N. Y.; 73¼ cents; Louisville, Ky., 71½ cents; Trenton, N. J., 72¼ cents and Los Angeles, 73 cents.

DuPont noted that shipments of the elastomer will probably be made from the new plant at Beaumont, Tex., in July. Prior to that, however, they will be made from the interim plant at Belle, W. Va.



DIAMOND GROUP LEADER: Dr. John H. Wotiz, appointed group leader in Diamond Alkali Company's exploratory research department at Painesville, Ohio, succeeding Dr. Alfred Hirsch who will now devote full time to planning long-range research programs for the concern.

Celanese Expands Terminal

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, is expanding its chemical terminal facilities at Rock Hill, S. C., to provide storage space and new shipping services for its formaldehyde products and solvents.

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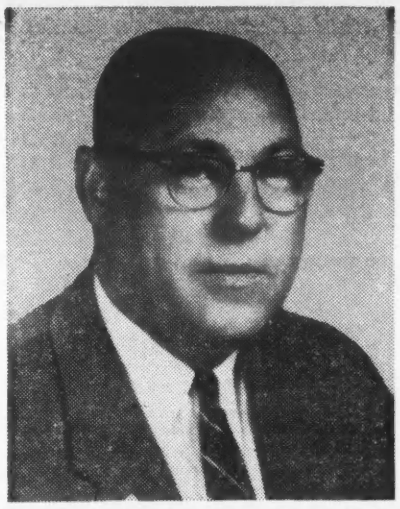
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 171, No. 25, June 24, 1957. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. **Copyright, 1957, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.**



HOOKER INTEGRATES OLDBURY SALES STAFF: Robert B. Boyd (left), formerly sales manager of Oldbury products, who has been appointed product manager of organic chemicals by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., under a new setup whereby sales of Oldbury products have been integrated into the Hooker chemical sales department. Fred H. Berggren (right), who had been assistant sales manager of Oldbury products, is now product supervisor of chlorate chemicals for Hooker.

Hercules Polyethylene Facility At Parlin to Start Up This Week

Hercules Powder Company this week starts production at its new low-pressure polyethylene plant in Parlin, N. J. The new multimillion dollar facility, which has an annual capacity of 30 million pounds, is reputedly the first in this country to use the Ziegler catalyst process. The new plastic, which has undergone extensive market-development testing in the United States, will be sold by Hercules under the brand name of "Hi-fax."

PLANT OUTPUT MANAGER: Modesto L. Leonardi, named manager of plant production at American Potash & Chemical Corporation's main plant at Trona, Calif.

On hand at a special press conference in New York last week marking the plant opening was Dr. Karl Ziegler, professor at the Max Planck Institute in West Germany, discoverer of the Ziegler process. (For Dr. Ziegler's own account of the birth of his discovery, see separate story elsewhere on this page.)

Although its plant is only expected to starts its commercial run on Tuesday, Hercules has already sold over a million pounds of polyethylene in this country for market development. The material was obtained through a two-way exchange agreement with Farbwerke Hoechest AG. of West Germany. Hoechst was the first company to translate Ziegler processes from the laboratory to commercial production.

As a result of the extensive market-testing program, many plastics manufacturers are already molding in commercial

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Ziegler Recounts Genesis of Process

How did the Ziegler process for low-pressure polyethylene come about? Here is an account of that development given by its discoverer, Dr. Karl Ziegler, professor at the Max Planck Institute in West Germany, at a press conference in New York last week.

The real beginning lies in a time more than twenty-five years ago when I started some fundamental research in the field of organo-metallic—and more especially organo lithium — compounds from purely scientific points of view. At that time, I was professor of chemistry

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Oil Firms' Price System Being Investigated by FTC

A dual system of pricing used by some major oil companies is currently being investigated by the bureau of investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, Harry A. Babock, chief of the bureau, said last week.

Mr. Babcock said his office is investigating the effects of a system whereby oil producers sell to regular filling stations at one price and to some large competing operators, classified by the producers as "jobbers," at a lower price.

In his announcement, Mr. Babcock referred to the commission's recent dismissal of complaints charging three major oil companies, Texas Company, Gulf Oil Corporation and Shell Oil Company with engaging in this practice. He also noted that these complaints had been pending since 1939, awaiting a final decision in the commission's similar proceeding against Standard Oil Company of Indiana. (A court of appeals decision setting aside the commission's order in that case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.)

Viral Field Will Be Ground For Decade's Big Medical Gains, DCAT Told by Dr. Hiebert

The greatest medical advances in the next decade will be made in the field of viral diseases by researchers exploiting the "brilliant scientific breakthrough of the past three years," Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, president of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, believes. Some of the hopeful signs in this area are the recent gains in isolating and growing cultures of various viral strains, climaxed by the dramatic Salk vaccine, Dr. Hiebert told the annual luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade last week.

By 1965, Dr. Hiebert added, important advances will also have been made in acquiring knowledge about the nature of cancer, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and the pharmacology of the steroids as they relate to the endocrine system.

Need Knowledge of Causes

Citing the conquest of a host of former "killer" diseases, Dr. Hiebert noted that victory came only "after scientists had discovered the fundamental nature of these diseases." What is needed, he said, is more knowledge of the causative mechanisms.

"The drug manufacturing industry is doing more research today than at any previous time. Yet we might well divert some of our research dollars to a study of the etiology of disease, even though we must necessarily devote the major portion to the development of new medicinal preparations.

"We are, I think, spending such large sums on a trial and error basis, in respect of many areas of medical research, that one might wonder whether we have set out to conquer the as yet unvanquished diseases by financial fiat," Dr. Hiebert added.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers were lauded for transferring the knowledge gained by pure science into applied production.

"The manufacturer has gone as far in production as science has gone in the discovery of fundamental facts on disease . . . and is now awaiting new advances to energize his producing mechanisms," Dr. Hiebert told the group.

Also addressing the organization on a

—Continued on page 39

Dr. J. Mark Hiebert

Argon Distribution Control Restored to Industry by US

Control over distribution of refined argon supplies has been restored to the producers by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

A revocation order last week withdrew M-108 and BDSA Notice No. 1 of March 21 under which the agency controlled the general distribution of the civilian market of argon.

Also revoked was a BDSA directive to producers of argon which required them to make available to civilian customers up to 15 percent of their scheduled production.

The order, notice and directive were issued by BDSA because a work stoppage at several plants drastically curtailed the national supply from mid-January until the latter part of May and the first week of June. Supplies are now considered ample to meeet all defense-rated and non-rated orders.

DuPont Electrochemical Lab To Be Built at Niagara Falls

A new electrochemicals department laboratory will be constructed in Niagara Falls, N. Y., by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Construction on the new building, slated to cost approximately $2.5 million, will begin shortly and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy by fall or next year.

Hoffmann-La Roche To Fight Color Ruling

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., whose suggested definition for a coaltar color was turned down earlier this month by the Food and Drug Administration (OPD, 6/10/57), means to fight the case. The Nutley, N. J., firm indicated its intentions in a letter sent last week to its carotene customers in the food industry.

According to the FDA definition, Roche synthetic b-carotene would be classified as a coaltar product for the purposes of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. Carotene from natural sources, however, would not be categorized as a coaltar color.

Hoffmann-La Roche contends that it has been making synthetic b-carotene by a new scientific process and that its product "is chemically and physiologically identical with natural b-carotene."

"The basic raw material we use," it reports, "is citral, which is extracted or fractionated from citrus fruit oils, lemon-

—Continued on page 58

Refinery Research Units Doubled by L. Sonneborn

Research facilities were doubled at the Petrolia, Pa., refinery of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, when a new laboratory building was officially opened last week. Called the Breth Laboratory, the new building was dedicated by Sonneborn president R. G. Sonneborn to the late Ferdinand W. Breth, technical director of the company for many years.

The new facilities will extend the company's efforts in four major product fields: White mineral oils, petrolatums, microcrystalline waxes and petroleum sulfonates.

FMC Expanding Work For Armed Services

An expansion of activities in chemical research and development for the armed forces is being planned by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

The company's research and development work in chemicals for defense is performed through a branch of FMC's central chemical research laboratory. The activity is now located at the Becco Chemical Division, Buffalo, N. Y. Effective July 1, the section will move to facilities in the navy-owned Admiral Building in Buffalo.

Chemical Reference Center Established in Sweden

An international center for the collection, storage, and distribution of authentic chemical reference preparations has been established in Stockholm, Sweden, in accordance with an agreement between the Apotekarsocieteten, Stockholm, and the World Health Organization.

WHO has advised the Public Health Service that the collection is to include mainly substances for which international biological standards have been provided in the past and which can be characterized entirely by physico-chemical methods, and other chemicals required as reference standards in the field of medicine and pharmacy, on the advice of the Expert Committee on the International Pharmacopoeia.

The director general of WHO lists eight authentic chemical substances, together with the unit and size, now available at the center. Most packages contain sufficient material for about twenty assays. All shipments are made by surface mail except when airmail is requested. The list is as follows:

Chloramphenicol, 300 milligrams; digitoxoside, five capsules of ten milligrams; ergometrine maleate, two capsules of ten milligrams; melarsen, one gram; oestrone, thirty milligrams; progesterone, sixty-five milligrams; tubocurarine, thirty milligrams, and vitamin A acetate (this is an oily solution of five capsules of approximately 8.6 milligrams of vitamin A acetate) (0.344 micrograms of vitamin a acetate is equivalent to 1 international unit).

Each package costs US $4 or the equivalent amount in other currencies. The shipment by surface mail will be made free. A charge will be made for the despatch whenever airmail is requested.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Additives Conference, sponsored jointly by Food Law Institute, Food Group of Society of Chemical Industry Society of Analytical Chemistry and Association of Public Analysts, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, July 26.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University School of Law, New York, July 12.

Gordon Research Conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New London, New Hampden, and Meriden, N. H., August 5-9, August 12-16, August 26-30.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 11-13.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Societe Chimique de France, centenary celebration, Paris, France, July 16-17.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Leeds, England, July 8-13.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 10.

US Consumption of Fertilizers During 1955-56 Off 534,000 Tons

Consumption of fertilizers in the United States and territories (Hawaii and Puerto Rico) in the year ended last June 30th amounted to 22,193,070 tons, according to a report prepared by Walter Scholl, Hilda M. Wallace, Esther I. Fox and Florence B. Crammatte of the Agricultural Research Service. This was a decrease of 533,982 tons from the quantity (22,726,462 tons) used in the preceding year. The 1955-56 consumption of fertilizers comprised 21,403,465 tons of products containing one or more of the primary plant nutrients (N, P_2O_5, K_2O) and 789,605 tons of the secondary and trace nutrient materials which did not contain these nutrients

Nutrient-Containing Products Off

The quantity of products containing primary nutrients was 531,391 tons (2.42 percent) below that (21,934,856 tons) in 1954-55. The consumption of materials that did not contain primary nutrients was 2,001 tons (0.25 percent) below the quantity (791,606 tons) used in the preceding year.

Fertilizers used in 1955-56 contained 6,054,741 tons of nitrogen, available P_2O_5 and K_2O, or 64,398 tons (1.05 percent) less than in 1954-55. This was the first time in seventeen consecutive years that the total consumption of primary nutrients failed to increase.

The use of nitrogen decreased 27,933 tons (1.42 percent) to 1,932,603 tons, that of available P_2O_5 36,240 tons (1.59 percent) to 2,247,420 tons, and that of K_2O 225 tons (0.01 percent) to 1,874,718 tons.

The amount of total P_2O_5 increased

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Rubber Development Center Is Completed

One of the nation's largest centers for synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals development has been completed at the Avon Lake (Ohio) experimental station of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

The $1.5 million development center will be engaged in the improvement of the company's existing raw material products and the development of new products sold as "Hycar" American rubber and "Good-rite" chemicals, rubber chemicals, and resins.

Chemicals Export Trade Loses Ground

Export trade in chemicals slipped back from its record peak in March to $124.4 million in April, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census. Imports for the month, however, stayed close to the March range.

April chemical exports compared with $139.2 million in March and with $104.9 million in April, 1956. April chemical imports at $25.6 million compared with a volume of $25.4 million in March and $26.9 million in April a year ago.

Exports of all merchandise in April were less than those of March. The bureau estimated exports at $1,862.2 million for the month, a decrease of 13 percent from the all-time high of $2,146.8 million in March, but 23 percent above the April, 1956, total of $1,511.7 million.

General imports in April amounted to $1,117.5 million, or at a level less than 2 percent below the record total of $1,130.8 million in March, but 13 percent higher than the $991.2 million recorded for April, 1956.

NACA Meets September 4-6

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its annual meeting in the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4 through 6, L. S. Hitchner, NACA executive secretary has announced.

Britain's Chemical Producers Will Put More Into Expansion Than All Others This Year

The British chemical industry will move ahead rapidly this year under an expansion program that calls for more capital spending than is scheduled for any other industry in the United Kingdom. Chemical outlays will rise 23 percent during the year, compared with 15 percent for iron and steel, 14 percent for other metals and 9 percent for mining. The Business and Defense Services Administration, in an analysis of the British chemical industry, pointed out that 1956 itself was a more favorable year than had been anticipated at the midyear mark.

The generally good year, BDSA said, was caused by an increase in prices and also by another factor—a record volume of business, which counteracted lower profit margins and enabled most producers to announce peak sales for the year.

Active Year for Heavy Chemicals

In general, the heavy chemicals sector had an active year. The increased output of sulfuric acid indicates the high level of production. Output of sulfuric acid and oleum, exclusive of that from government plants, totaled 2,251,180 long tons in terms of 100 percent H_2SO_4 (1,705,154 tons contact), compared with 2,097,146 tons (1,514,960 tons contact) in 1955.

Demand from producers of titanium oxide increased and they became the third most important consumers after the superphosphate and ammonium-sulfate industries, taking 273,646 tons in 1956, compared with 231,752 tons in 1955, BDSA pointed out.

New plants or expansion of existing facilities included a factory for the manufacture of 4,000 to 5,000 tons of lampblack annually by Ship Carbon Company of Great Britain; a plant by Ceca (North Ireland) to produce activated carbon from peat; increased production of hydrogen peroxide by the Laporte Industries group; the opening of an installation by the National Coal Board to process byproducts of coal to yield sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate, benzene, toluene, xylene, and other chemicals; a large expansion of the facilities of the British Oxygen Company; and the establishment by Harshaw Chemical

—Continued on page 61

JOINS MCA STAFF: William Demarest, formerly assistant director of the construction department and research institute of the National Association of Home Builders, who has joined the staff of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association as director of plastics in construction.

Plant Food Institute to Pick Committee for Dues Inquiry

A special committee is to be appointed shortly by John A. Miller, newly elected president of the National Plant Food Institute, to review the institute's dues structure to determine if any inequities exist.

The institute announced the study last week as an aftermath of a row that developed at its annual convention on June 12 when the major producers of potash threatened to resign in protest against an increase in dues to finance a program of expanded activity by the institute which, they claim, would largely duplicate the work of the American Potash Institute (OPD, 6/17/57).

The convention authorized a change in

—Continued on page 58

Sales Development Lab Established by duPont

A new sales development laboratory has been established at Carney's Point, N. J., by the explosives department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

The laboratory, which is concerned with the department's chemical products such as cellulose derivatives, nitrogen compounds, and polymer intermediates, has three primary objectives: To offer technical service in the use of existing products, to find new uses for existing products, and to develop markets for new products.

TGA Man Warns Of Excessive Fear

Two phenomena—fear and mankind's efforts to protect itself from all the hazards of living—seem to be gaining stronger footholds in American life and business, says Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association. Speaking before the California Cosmetic Association in Los Angeles last week, Mr. Mayhem pointed out that no person or business can live in constant fear and that too great an effort to protect oneself from hazards often ends in the complete defeat of that purpose.

Mr. Mayham pointed out that there is a fear today of atomic fall-out, "when there is no reason for such fear, or at most, very little reason for it."

The fear of cancer is widespread, the speaker said, but added that such efforts as the voicing of "suspicions" of cancer-

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Vaccine Release Delayed By Lilly for Test Re-run

Release of six lots of polio vaccine of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., amounting to approximately six million doses, has been delayed while the company reruns the potency test requiring several weeks, Lilly has announced.

The announcement noted that as with 108.7 million doses previously manufactured and tested by Lilly, no question of safety of the vaccine is involved. As has happened occasionally in the past, re-testing for potency has been necessary.

The six lots have not been rejected, the company stressed.

Pan-American Congress Called a Good-Will Builder

The fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, to be held in Washington, D. C., in November, is expected to do its share towards creating international good-will as well as fostering the advancement of pharmacy, according to the committee in charge.

The preparatory session of the congress will convene Sunday, November 3, in the Grand Ball Room of the Mayflower hotel. Dr. Robert A. Hardt, vice-president of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., and chairman of the organizing committee, will make the principal address. Heads of the various delegations from all twenty-two countries in the Americas will be seated officially.

The formal opening session of the congress to be held Monday morning, November 4, will hear welcoming addresses by such personalities as, Dr. Jose Mora, secretary-general of the Organization of American States; Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Dr. Aims C. McGuinness, special assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and Jack Heinz, head of the US delegation of the third Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry.

Dr. Hector Zayas-Bazan y Perdomo of Havana, Cuba, Secretary-General of the First Pan American Congress of Pharmacy, will give the keynote address, after which the honorary members of the congress will be presented with special awards.

In fostering greater uniformity in drug standards and regulations, and prompt availability of therapeutic agents, Paul Blanc, chief of the pharmaceutical section of the World Health Organization

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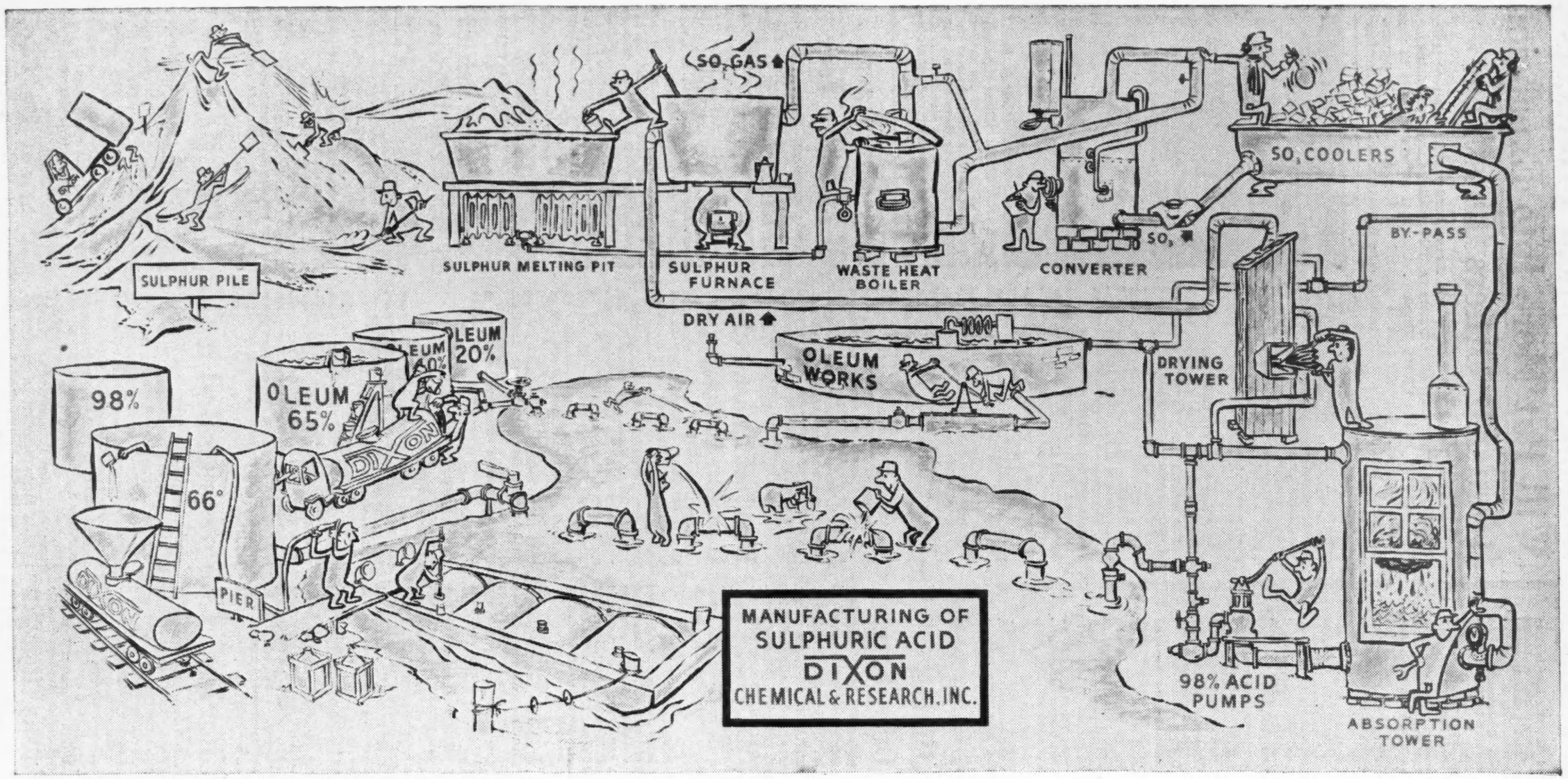

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490-
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½-
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
fight, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald, with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cps.	centipoises			t.w.	tank wagons
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point		
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
d-	dextro	nat.	natural		
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral	W.	west
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w. w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium Biborate—Avacado Oil

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½ - .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 34.00 - 42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots. lb. 18.00 - 28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic., bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½ - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, woaks lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½ - .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½ - .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 62.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.00 - 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

true as a plumb...

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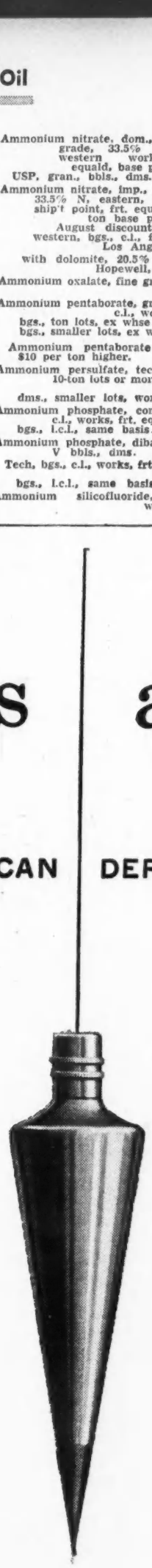

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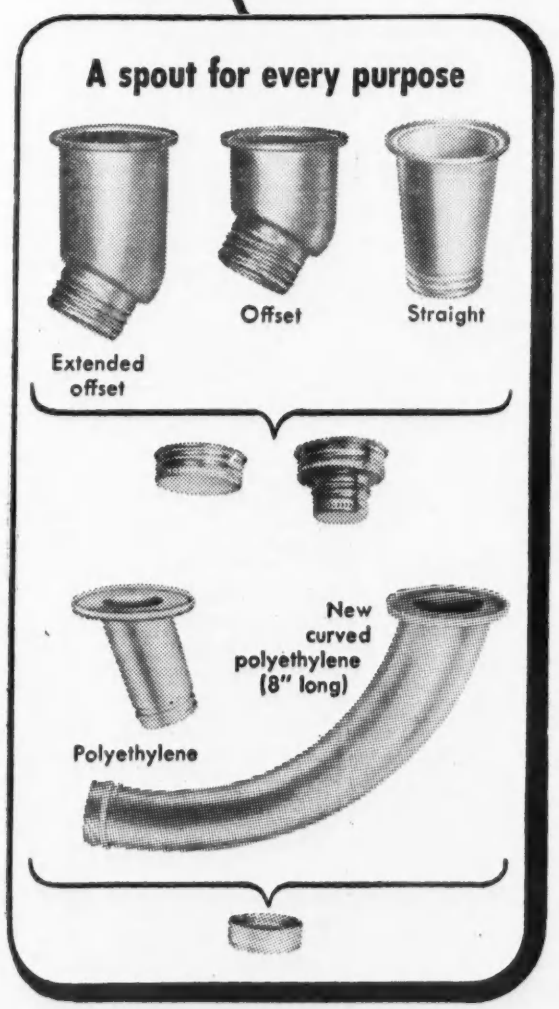

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**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.*

Always specify **Tri-Sure** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **CLOSURES** *for drums and pails*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. • LINDEN, N. J. • NILES, OHIO

Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
American Flange & Manufacturing Co. Inc., Villawood, N. S. W., Australia
Compania Mexicana Tri-Sure S/A, Avenida No. 1 y Piramide, Naucalpan, E. de Mexico, Mexico
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. 1, London, England

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.49.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York ton.70.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Central American, bgs. lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .73 - .76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .77
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
deep shade, bbls lb. 1.70 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -12.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., cl., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
Soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l. lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).

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boric acid
and
boron
compounds

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Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.13 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10 50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —

More BROMINE for chemical processing

Now you can benefit from the processing advantages of elemental bromine and be confident of a continuous source of supply. Our new bromine plant † at El Dorado, Arkansas, now is in operation; from it you can secure uninterrupted deliveries up to 100,000 lb. tank car quantities. This added capacity to our production from plants at Saint Louis and Manistee, Michigan, permits you to take full advantage of bromine's unique properties and characteristics.

In many instances, bromine can supplant elemental chlorine and fluorine with marked improvement in processing yields, ease of handling, and developing new products. Specifically, you'll find . . .

Bromine compounds increase processing yields in:

Quaternary salt formations, nitrile formations; hydrolysis to carbinols; Grignard reactions in the aromatic series; Ullmann reactions, and Reformatsky reactions.

Bromine offers such processing advantages as:

- Liquidity — no pressurized equipment required.
- Lower oxidation potential than those of chlorine or fluorine.
- Melting points of bromides are higher than those of chlorides or fluorides.
- Exceptionally high densities of bromine compounds.
- Catalytic properties of various inorganic bromides in reactions involving intramolecular rearrangements.

New product opportunities:

- Bromine imparts greater fire resistance to organic compounds than low molecular weight halogens.
- New pharmaceuticals are possible with bromine compounds as intermediates.
- Bromine can be compounded to produce active germicides, bactericides, and algicides.

You may discover many other significant and profitable bromine uses now that it is available in quantity. Michigan Chemical will be glad to help you with your present bromine needs, or with your basic bromine research. Just write or phone us.

MC* ©

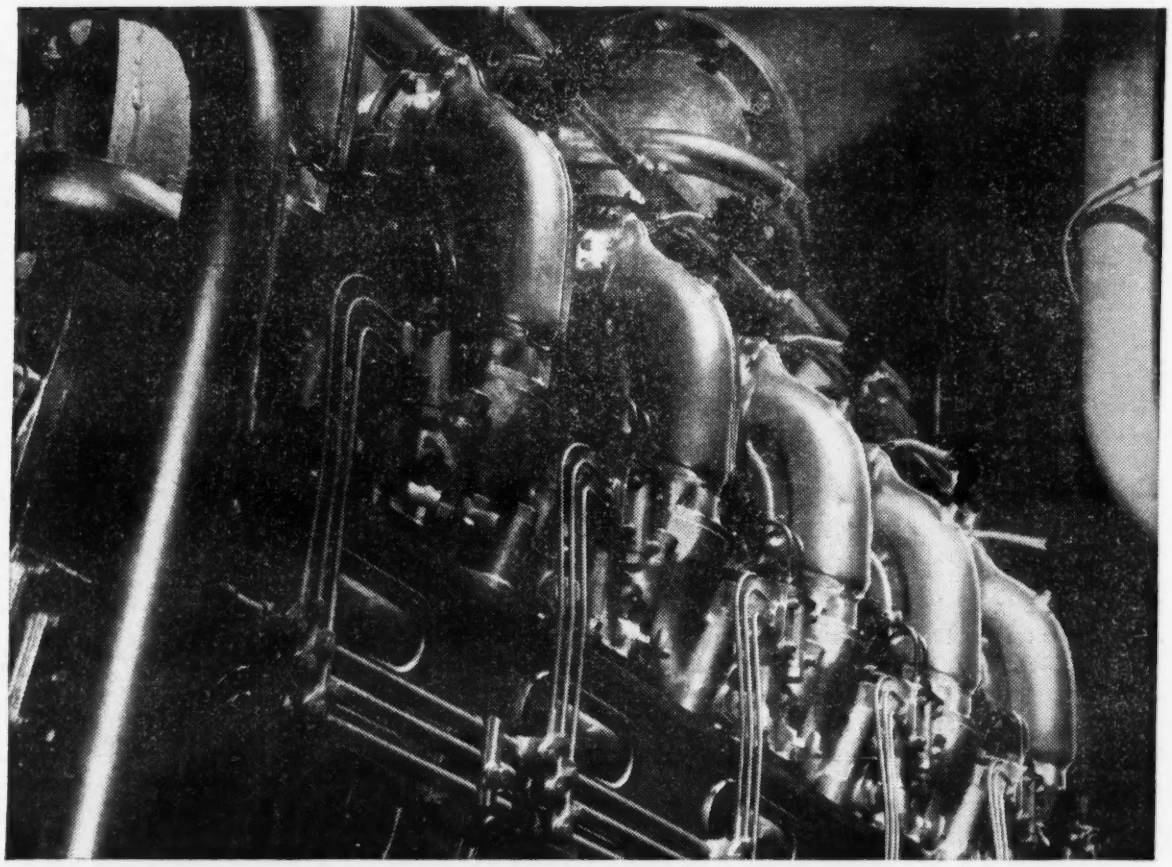
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. C-56-14

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
553 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

† A joint-venture project of Michigan Chemical Corporation and Murphy Corporation of El Dorado, Arkansas

Calcium Chloride, Liquor—Caustic Potash

Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	—
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton	37.80	—
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP, gran., dms	lb	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms	lb	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.74	.76
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.67	.69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	—
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted	gram.	.045	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	.74	—
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		8.50	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	79.55	83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	89.55	93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit	ton.	76.00	—
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	99.50	104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.20	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.70	—
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.50	—
Calcium phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.50	—
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.33	—
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.68	3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85	.90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86	—
ctns., smaller lots	lb.	.87	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26	.35
White, dms	lb.	.29	—
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	6.75	8.00
Rectified, cns.	lb.	9.75	—
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.63	.65
Refd., bgs	lb.	.70	.72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.00	4.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.35	4.40
Capric acid, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	—
tanks	lb.	.19½	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.50	5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.35	5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Caraway oil, NF, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.122	.125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0450	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse	lb.	.0850	—
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.19	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Solid, wholesale, works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots	lb.	38.00	40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20	—
Bleached, "B"	lb.	3.10	—
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb.	3.00	—
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.00	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.67	.69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.78	Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.89	.90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.69	.71
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.80	.82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.70	.72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80	.82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.37	1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.39	1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher			
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.295	—
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	—
Carotene, USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd	million units	.21	—
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.084	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.35	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.50	8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.24¾	.25¼
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.26½	.27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.	lb.	.22	—
"B"	lb.	.21	—
"C"	lb.	.20	—
Corinje, "A"	lb.	.20½	—
"B"	lb.	.19½	—
"C"	lb.	.18	—
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil.	ton.	No prices.	
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	—
Castor oil, dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3060	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3160	—
tanks	lb.	.2860	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2910	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3010	—
tanks	lb.	.2900	—
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots	lb.	.3375	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.3575	—
No. 1, dms., cl.	lb.	.2550	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2650	—
tanks	lb.	.2350	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2475	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2575	—
tanks	lb.	.2275	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3000	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.3100	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2800	—
tanks	lb.	.2500	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.22¾	—
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15¼	.15½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼	.46¼
split, dms	lb.	.37¼	.38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	30.00
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½	—
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	.75	—
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).			



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the bigger they come, the harder they fall

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Sodium Bichromate
Sodium Chromate
Chromic Acid
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Potassium Chromate

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Mutual chromates offer inexpensive dual protection against corrosion: they make waters non-corrosive while making metal surfaces corrosion-resistant. These inhibitors may be introduced either as sodium chromate or bichromate.

Protecting the cooling system of the big marine diesel shown above presents a tough problem which is licked effectively and inexpensively by Mutual chromates. For detailed information on this and other applications, ask for the Mutual brochure "Corrosion Inhibition with Chromate." You'll find it profitable reading. Address Dept. C1-3-1.

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☐ Mutual literature on corrosion control in _____.

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Company_____
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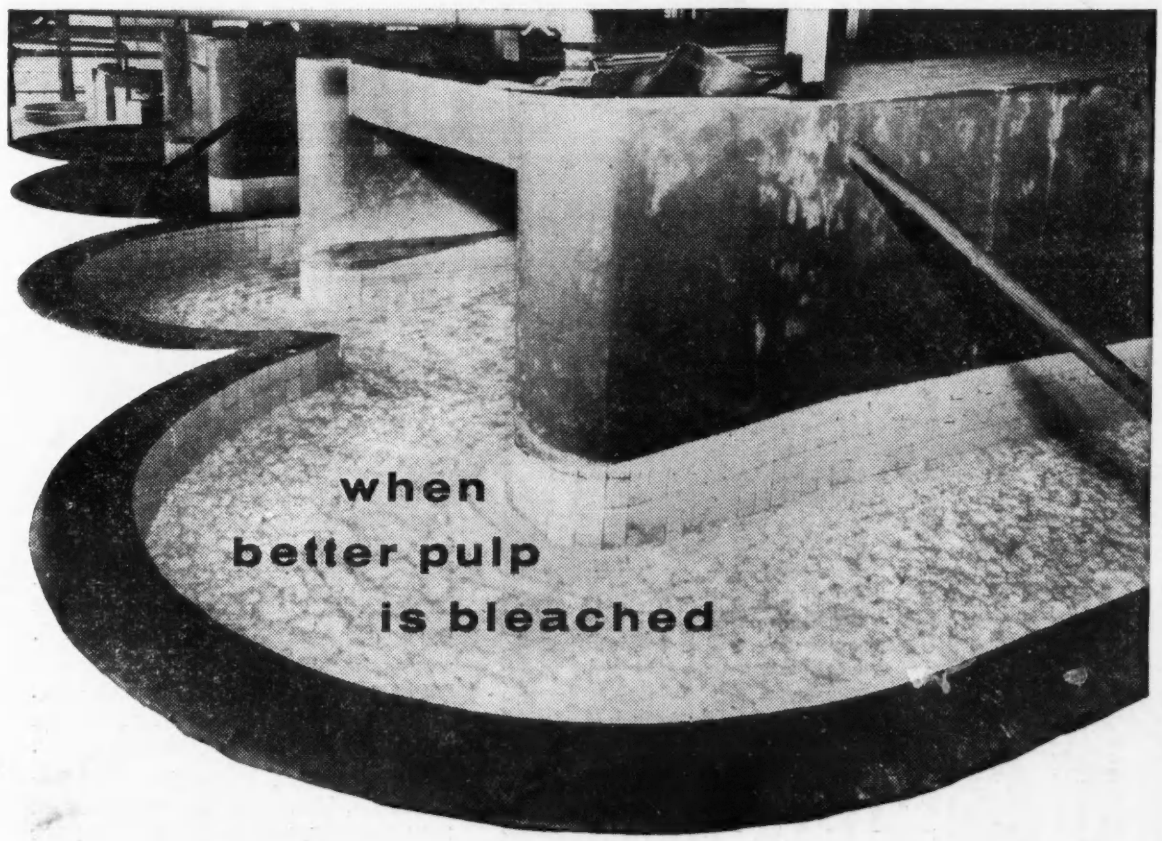
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.75
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO$_2$ fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO$_2$, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 87.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton. 57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton. 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south ton. 53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton. 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton. 38.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, south ton. 41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chlorine liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.90
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.30 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l., lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Java, cns. lb. 1.25 - —
Java-type, cns lb. .95 - 1.10



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From Canada to the Gulf, Mathieson Chlorine is available to you in the quantities and quality you specify. Multi-plant facilities assure delivery schedules synchronized with your operating requirements.

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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

MATHIESON

INORGANICS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

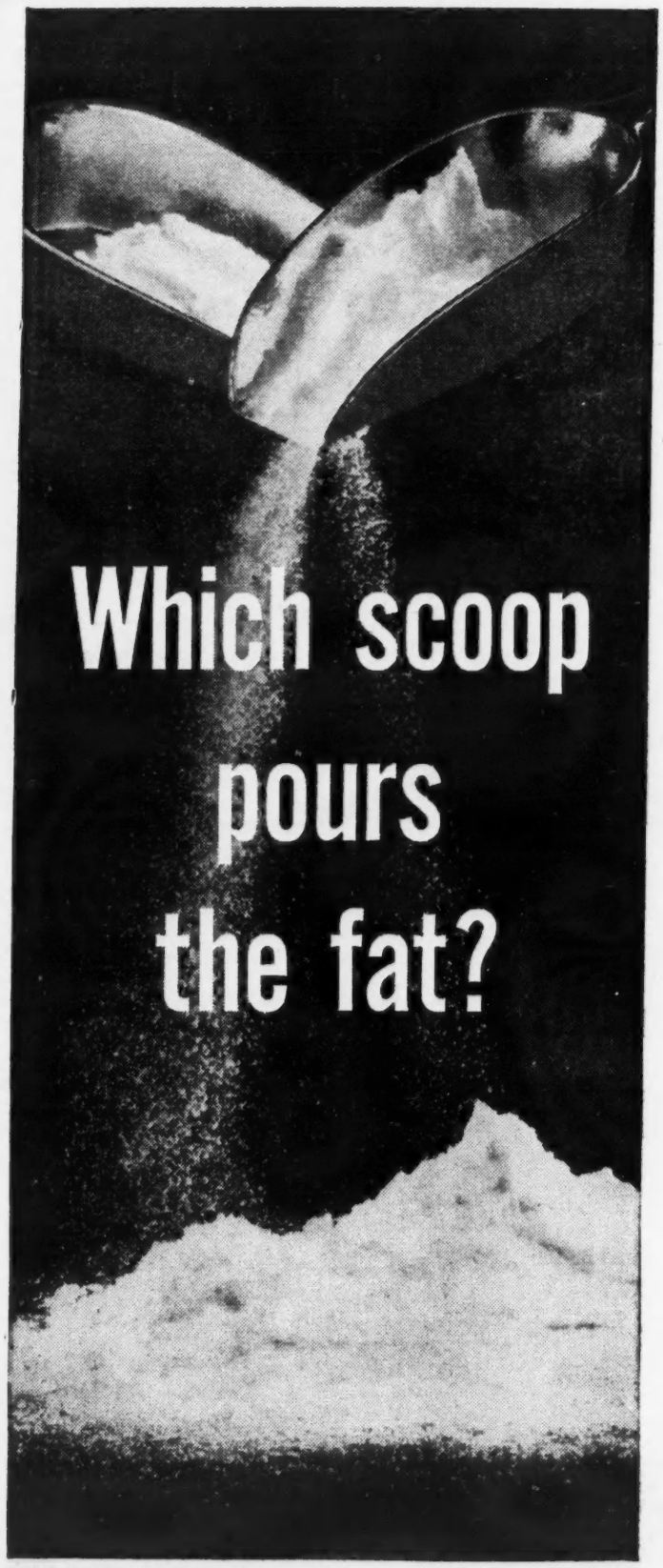
Citronellal—Cresol

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.85 • 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.60 • —
Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. .....oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 • —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 • —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn.....ton.20.50 • —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton.27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.10.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 • —
Clay, china, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.....gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls.....lb. 1.05 • —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs.....lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs .....lb. .47 • —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.65 • 3.15
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.....lb. 1.20 • 1.50

CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 • —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex whse..gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .33½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .17 • —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse..gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse...gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works.....gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works..ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 • —
Core, bulk, works.....t=n.36.50 • —
Fiber, bulk, works.....ton.44.00 • —

Coaltar pitch, roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works..ton.39.00 • —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 • —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 • —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.57 • —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .68 • —
Liq., 6% Co, dms.....lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 • —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 • —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —
70-71% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.48 • —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 • —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .69 • —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. 1.17 • —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.lb. .42 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls.....lb. .25 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .72 • .77
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York..lb. .12⅛- —
tanks, Pac. coast.....lb. .11¼- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl..lb. .19 • .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl....lb. .21 • .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. ....lb. .23½- .25½
tanks .....lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. .....lb. .24½- .26½
tanks .....lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 • —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. .....gal. 1.45 • 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. .....lb. .20 • .22
Blue, bls. .....lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ....oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. .....lb. .35 • —
Colchicum seed, bgs. .....lb. .60 • —
Collodion, USP, dms. .....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. .....lb. .34 • —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. .....lb. .55 • —
Colombo root, bls. .....lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bls.....lb. .26 • —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs....lb. .24 • .26
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .19½- .21
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. .....lb. .60 • .95
Copaiba oil, cns. .....lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works.....lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 • .47
Copper cyanide, tech. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more..lb. .698 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. .708 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .728 • .748
Copper gluconate, dms ... .lb. 3.15 • 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R. lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .52 • —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .29¼- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 • —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30 • .32
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 • —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .51 • —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .49 • —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. . lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1910- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.20 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.15.20 • —
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.22.45 • —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs.26.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.30.60 • —
Copper undecylenate, dms .....lb. 2.75 • —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.l.f....ton.155.00 • —
Pac. ports, c.l.f .....ton.150.00 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.....ton.13.50 • —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 • —
Rumanian, bgs .....lb. .09 • .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works....lb. .13⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .06½- —
Refd., salad, dms.....lb. .1903- .1925
tanks .....lb. .1703- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks .....lb. .15¼- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
½-lb. cns.....lb. 1.09 • —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.57 • —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 • 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 • —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis..ton.51.00 -52.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅜- —
tanks, Valley .....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock.....lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco .....lb. .13 • —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .05½- —
Refd., salad, dms .....lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms..lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 • .03¼
tanks, same basis .....lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst. dms.....lb. 3.60 • —
Cramp bark, NF, bls .....lb. .85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 • —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works..gal. .42 • .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis.....gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis .....gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms..lb. 1.60 • 1.63
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys....lb. 1.30 • —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works .....lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York..lb. .0745- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works ....lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 • —



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From soup to dessert (or any product between), if you have a mixing or stabilizing chore, Beatreme will smooth it out—coat dry up to 75 per cent fat. Even if it's a complex emulsion.

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Vitamin Products • Soluble Fat Emulsions
Flavors • Protegg-Egg Shortening Mixture
Protein-Fat Mixtures • Powdered Butter
High-Fat Powdered Shortening

Beatrice Foods Co.

BEATREME

Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1775-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1775-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.2175-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¾-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¼-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15¾-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49 -	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.80 -	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.10 -	—
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.20 -	—
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.10 -	—
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	gal.	1.15 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.19	1.20
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00 -	—
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse	gal.	.95 -	—
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.80 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82 -	.84
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.65 -	.72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.76 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78 -	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61 -	—
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.62 -	.67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50 -	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼ -	.25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25 -	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.70 -	—
Powd., cs	lb.	.85 -	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb	4.10 -	4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.18½-	—
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.23
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Cumin oil, bots., cns	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.07½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00 -	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works.	unit-ton.	2.75 -	—
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	96.00 -	—
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00 -	—
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls	lb.	.90 -	1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.72 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.26½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.60 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47 -	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00 -	—
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00 -	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots.	gal.	.38 -	—
cyls 100-gal. lots.	gal.	.37 -	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.36 -	—
Cypress oil, bots	lb.	5.30 -	—

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.37 -	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	.46
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.49
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	.49
tanks, works	lb.	.39 -	—
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
E, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13¾-	.15
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08¼-	.09½
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.16½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.13
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.17¾-	.20
Siam, cs.	lb.	.37½-	.40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.44¼-	.47
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.32	.34
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.19
seeds, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	

Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.32 -	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.23 -	.27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24 -	.28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.28
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25 -	.29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	38½-	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).			
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.45 -	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50 -	—
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00 -	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	64.10 -	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64½-	.66
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½-	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½-	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705 -	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495 -	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695 -	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485 -	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00 -	25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	6.50 -	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.48 -	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.32 -	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22 -	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.06 -	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	—

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

mono cresyl diphenyl phosphate

D. D. V. P.

ethyl silicate

diethyl toluamide

D.D.T.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .125 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .155 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - .64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 58¼ - .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .31 - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 - 5.00

Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0650 - .0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0650 - .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. tanks, dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼ - —
Nat., bgs lb. .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½ - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 83°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½° C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48° C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½ - .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse gal. .62 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ½c lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton. 76.00 - 77.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 - 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .69 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.11 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
224 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.93 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.78 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1035 Alizarine blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
1089 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.25 - 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 37.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .14½ - .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide tech., 98°%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½ - —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —

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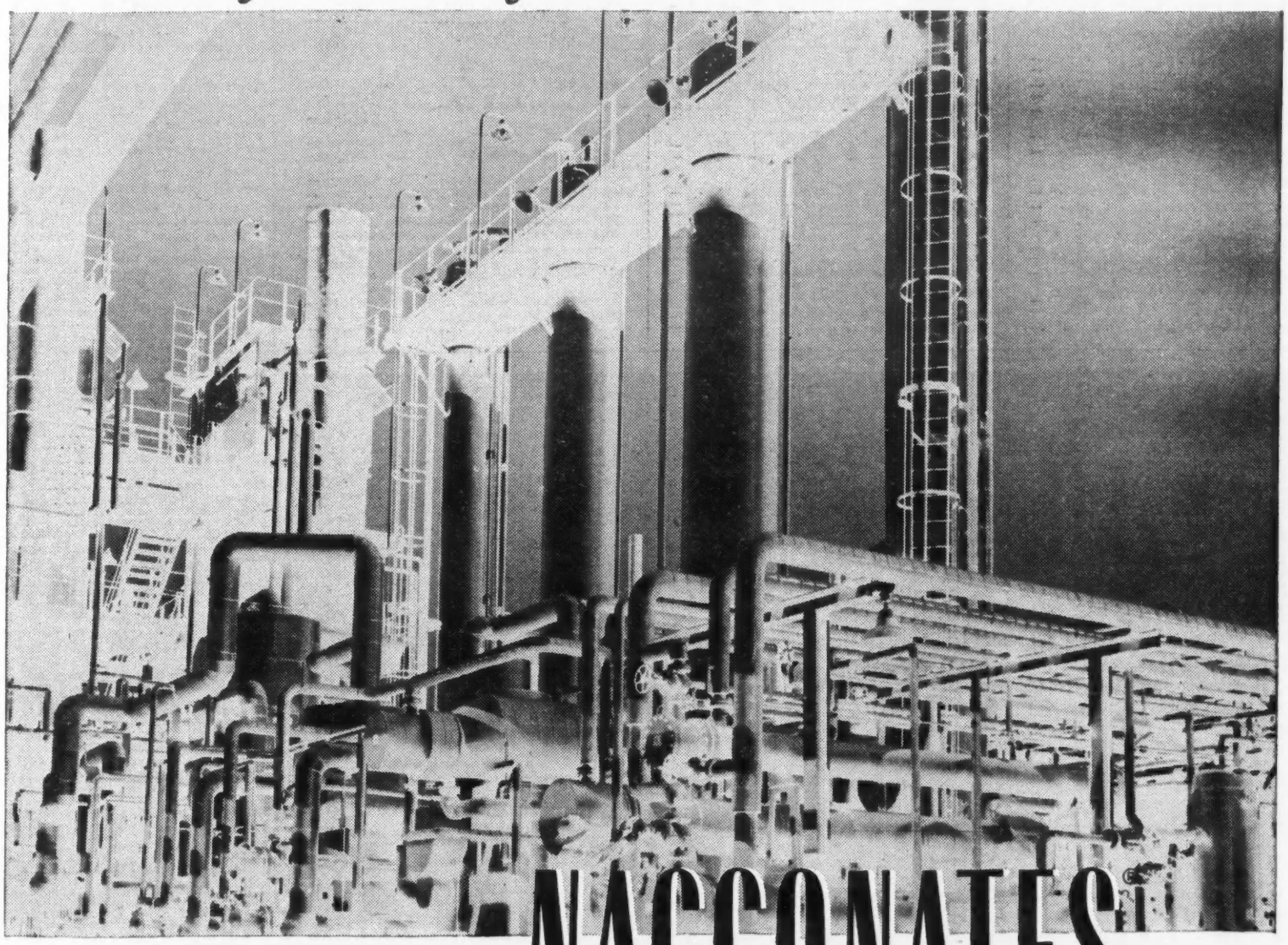

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I-14

Ethyl Methacrylate—Geranium Oil

Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 • —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 • 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 • —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .72 • —
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.90 • —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 • .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.85 • —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns. lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 • .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 • .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 • —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 • .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 • 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 4.75 • —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 • —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.130.00 • —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis ton.125.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0746 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 • —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 • —
Calcined, bgs., c.l.; same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l.; same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 • 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 • —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, pure, bots. oz. 4.25 • 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 • 3.40
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 • 3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.14.50 -15.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.16.00 • —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).

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TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE BECOMES A COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL THROUGH CELANESE ALDOL PRODUCTION

The properties of this free-flowing flaked polyol have always intrigued the chemist. Its ability to improve the quality of paints, protective coatings, and particularly the exciting new polyurethane foams, promised Trimethylolpropane a big role in these and other applications. But, until Celanese developed a method for high-volume, low-cost production, the usefulness of Trimethylolpropane was severely limited.

New aldol processing units at the Celanese Chemcel Plant in Bishop, Texas, are now turning out commercial quantities of Trimethylolpropane—making available to manufacturers a product possessing low water content, low melting characteristics, and exceptionally high purity.

The development of Trimethylolpropane into a commercially practical chemical is an example of how Celanese research and product development teams are finding new ways to give industry what it needs in more productive basic and intermediate materials.

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Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.80	- 3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	18.50	- —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	- 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	6.00	-10.25
Ginger root, African, bls	lb.	.33	- —
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.26½	- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.76	- —
No. 3 bgs.	lb.	.75	- —
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.28	- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works	lb.	.25	- —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works,	lb.	.16	- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
113 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	- —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	- —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	- —
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.65	- —
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks	lb.	.1760-	.18
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅞-	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —
Glycerine, refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾-	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	- —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	- —
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.50	- —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¾-	.07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
Grease oil, extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾-	.22¼

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.43	- —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs	lb.	.50	- —
Tech. grade, bgs	lb.	.40	- —
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	1.45	- —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	- —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	- —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	- —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	- —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.	lb.	2.35	- —
Hansa G pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20	- —
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.21	- —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	- .75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½-	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.20	- —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼-	—
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.16¼-	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	- —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	- —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	- —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	- —
Hexachlorophene, dms.	lb.	1.94	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	- —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.243	- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.253	- —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	- —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½-	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	- —
tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.17	- —
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.17	- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.35¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	- —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	- 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	- —
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.73	- —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	- —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	5.50	- —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	- —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25	- —
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	- .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base ret., dms., works	lb.	No. Stocks.	
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.94	- —
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	3.23	- —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼-	—
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	- .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	26.00	- —
20°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	- —
22°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	- —

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Hydrochloric Acid—Lactic Acid, Edible

Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works. lb. 15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 • —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 • —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 • —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 • .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 • —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 • —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 • 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, nonret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 6.00 • 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 • 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 6.00 • 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 • —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 • —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 • 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. .88 • —

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Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars ..... lb. .75 • .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 16.50 • 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 • 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 • —
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 5.40 • 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 7.50 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 7.85 • —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 • .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 • —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 • —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l ..... lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .46 • .70
Isobornyl formate, dms ..... lb. .80 • —
Isobornyl propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 • 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 • 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.45 • 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 • 25.50
bulk, smaller lots ..... kilo. 24.00 • 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .39 • —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .41 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .07 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .714 • .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 • 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 • —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works .... lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 • —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.50 • 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .40 • .42

Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 • .20
Juniper berry oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 • 4.00
Twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 • 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 • .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns ..... lb. .38 • .55

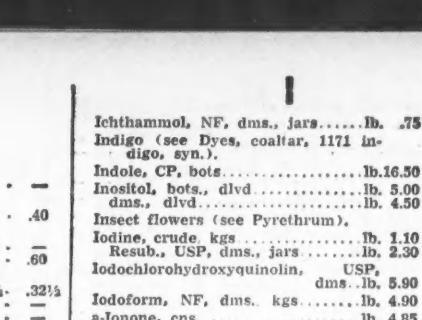
K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms .... lb. .10 • .12
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 • .38
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .32 • .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .15 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
dms., frt. equald lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750

Left: *Closeup of clapboard panels tested in National Lead Laboratory's Blister Box. The blister-free surface was coated with primer containing new "45 X" Red Code. Compare it with the blistered area coated with ordinary primer.* Below: *Blister Box exposes panels to intensive humidity in order to measure the relative blister-resistance of different primers.*



For Blister-Resistant Exterior Primers

New Dutch Boy®

"45 X" RED CODE

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

Want to keep dealers and customers happy . . . and sold on the high quality of your paint products? You can do it by producing a primer with higher resistance to blistering.

New "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" Red Code was developed specifically to solve blistering problems in exterior primers. Its remarkable blister-resistance has been proved in many intensive tests over a period of years.

And "45 X" Red Code imparts a high degree of *package stability when used with primer vehicles* — another performance "plus" that builds consumer preference for *your* primer.

The blister-resistance and package stability of new "45 X" Red Code are combined with many other desirable primer properties. New "45 X" provides the lead soaps needed to promote adhesion . . . and gives film the water resistance necessary to maintain its adhesive bond and help prevent peeling.

And with all these important marketing advantages, you also benefit from the well-known production economies provided by "45 X".

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada; Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester St., W., Montreal.*

Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.70 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs.11.95 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.35 • —
USP, 85%, cyls .....lb. .85 • .88
Lactose, edible, bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ¼c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls .....lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 • —
Lamp black bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works..... lb. .24 • .26
hydrous, dms., works..... lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1310- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. .....lb. .35 • —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls .....lb. .60 • —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.....lb. .35¾- .37¾
tanks .....lb. .33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots .....lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .68 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 • .80
Ord., bls. .....lb. .25 • .40
Select, bls. .....lb. .90 • —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 7.50 • —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns.....lb.10.00 • —
40-42% ester, cns. .....lb.12.00 • —
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 2.60 • —
Lavandin oil dms., cns .....lb. 2.55 • 2.95
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd..lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms .....lb. .45 • —
Lead iodide NF V. jars .....lb. 3.82 • —
Lead lineolate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .14 • —
St. Louis .....lb. .1380- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd .....lb. .21 • —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd..... lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls.....lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms., works, lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1695- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1795- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1785- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1685- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .35 • —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms...lb. .15 • —
24% Pb, dms. .....lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. .....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .20 • —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15 • .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works. lb. 9.00 • —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.....lb.44.00 -50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.....lb. 4.00 • 5.00
Messina, cns .....lb. 5.75 • —
Lemongrass Oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.30 • —
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .15 • .17
Powd., bls. .....lb. .12 • .15
Whole, bls. .....lb. .10 • .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.65 • 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt..ton.20.82 • —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.22.32 • —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.26.32 • —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 5.25 • 5.50
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 6.00 • 7.00
Expressed West Indian, cns....lb. 6.75 • —
Terpeneless, bots. .....lb.50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 • 4.00

Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 • 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 5.30 • 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.30 • 5.10
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.05 • 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 4.80 • 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 • 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 • 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 • —
Withtout leaves, bls. ..... lb. .30 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills.....ton.53.50 • —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton.47.00 -47.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l..... lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..... lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York..... lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist. dms..... lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms..... lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. ..... lb. .06 • .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .88 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots..lb. 1.23½- —

Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 • —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. .....lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 • —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 • 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 • —
Lithium salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works... lb. 1.10 • 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works .... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 • —
Lithium titanate, dms., works... lb. 1.15 • 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works..... lb. 1.40 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 • —

Lobelia herb, bls. .....lb. 1.50 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs... lb. .50 • —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .39 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. .....lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 4.50 • —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms..lb.12.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms..lb.12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls .....lb. 3.25 • —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment. lb. 3.25 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.....lb.14.00 • —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald. lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald...lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs. .....lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. .....lb. .45 • .52

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

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Magnesite—Methyl Benzoate

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37 - 38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton 62.00 - —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 54.00 - 57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 255.00 - 257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75

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—Goodman and Gilman, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 970). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. 16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .59 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd. gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .20¼- .20¼
tanks, New York gal. .27½- .28
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

IMPROVED MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS for both industrial and chemical applications

THE UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY OF MICHIGAN CHEMICAL MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS can solve many of your quality control problems. This uniformity and purity stem from the natural excellence of native brines coupled with Michigan Chemical Corporation's extensive production facilities and experience. Our controlled process with minimum impurities assures you of a high MgO content. You can rely, too, on uninterrupted deliveries of all types and quantities of magnesia compounds. Expanded plant capacities assure prompt, efficient service. Whatever your requirements — fillers, catalysts, or conditioners — you'll find Michigan Chemical a dependable source of supply.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

Michigan Chemical magnesia compounds now serve the textile, ceramic, rubber, glass, paint, rayon, food, pharmaceutical and other industries. Write for the Michigan Chemical technical data and specifications on magnesia compounds as well as information on other Michigan Chemical products.

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Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½- Nom
yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25½- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 61.00 -63.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -83.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian sound, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .155 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .03 Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 3-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve3s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .43 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots lb. 575.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25

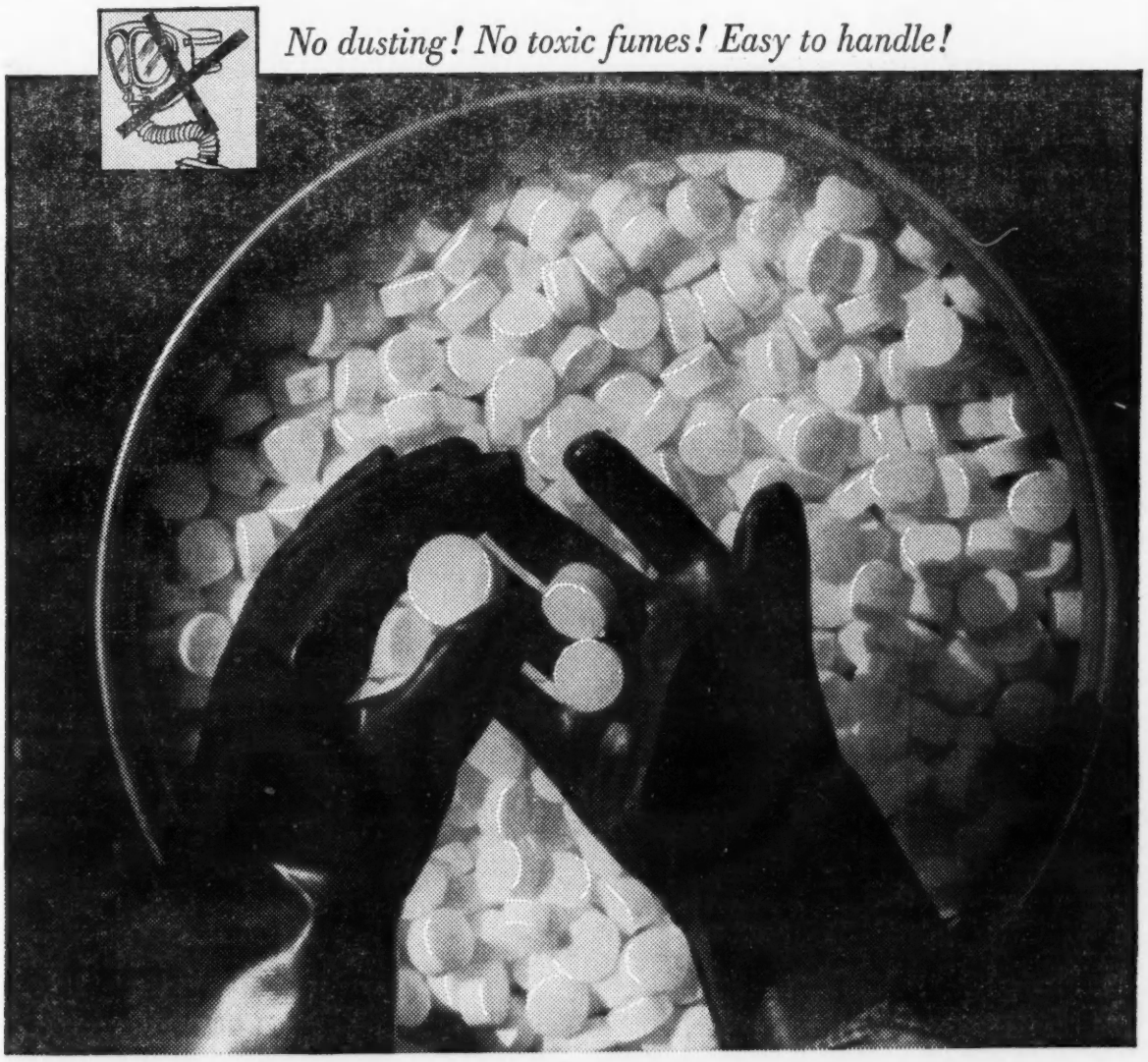
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.33 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .443 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l., lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc. bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 2.20 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.12 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb. 15.00 - —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 14.50 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - 17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —



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Pentachlorophenol • Sulfuric Acid

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1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17¼- .17½
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .20 - .22½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Single-dist., dms lb. .18¾- .21¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .19½- .19¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13½- .13¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.00 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis. gals. 2.75 - 2.85
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19 45
USP, gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - .60
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .45 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, bgs lb. .85 - .87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
8-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .15¼- 16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African bots lb. 6.00 - —
USP, Ceylon, bots. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.15 —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. lb 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 48.00 -50.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .21¼- .21¼
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. lb. .35 - .36

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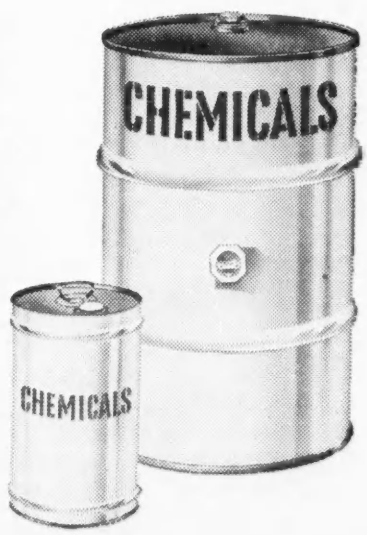

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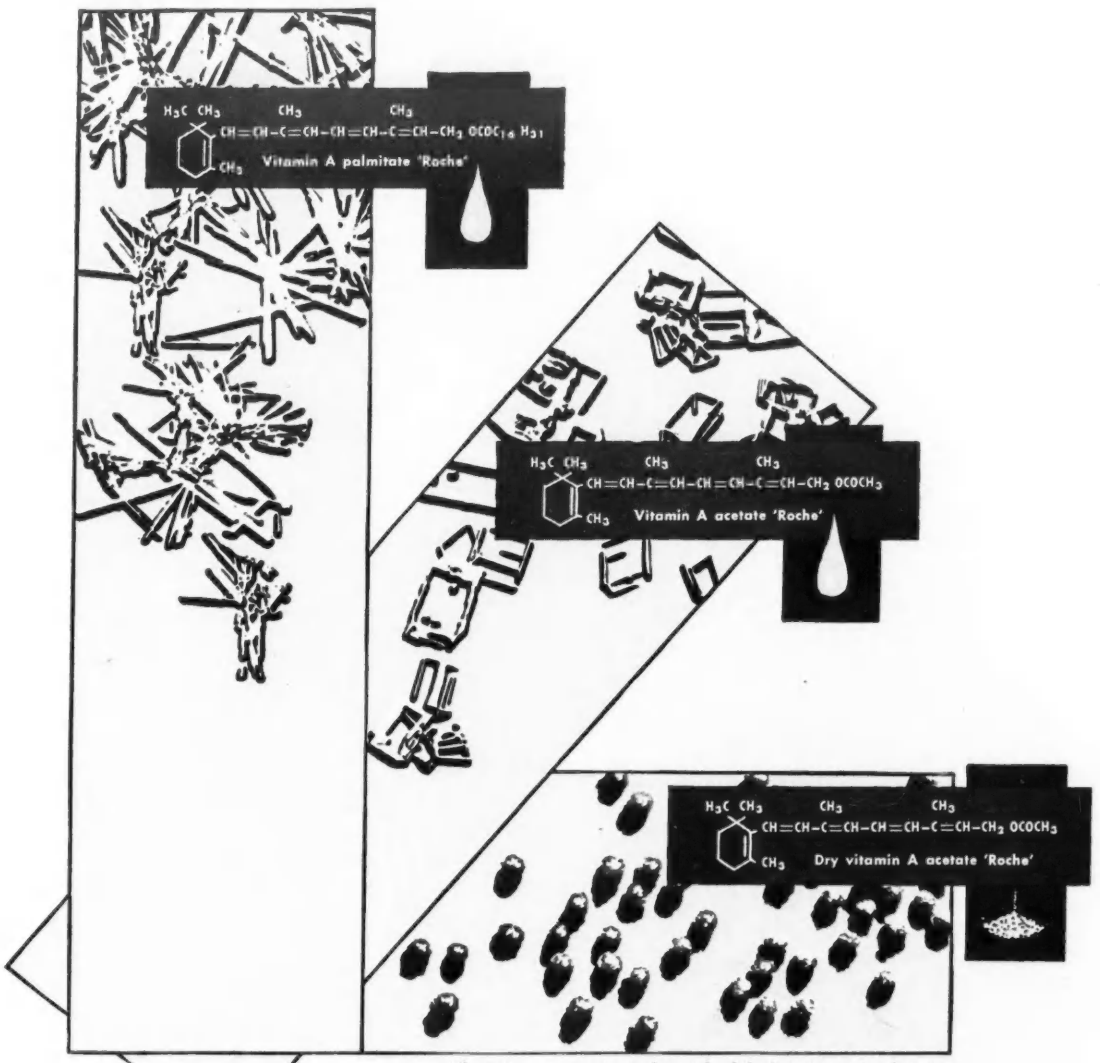

(Illustrations represent actual crystals of 'Roche' vitamin A palmitate and acetate and of 'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate granules, under high magnification, using shadow technique.)

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Roche has proved time and again that it is a source of vitamin A far superior to the livers of fish. Look at these advantages of 'Roche' vitamin A—stability • uniformity • no "fishy" taste or after-taste • high purity • constant availability • economy.

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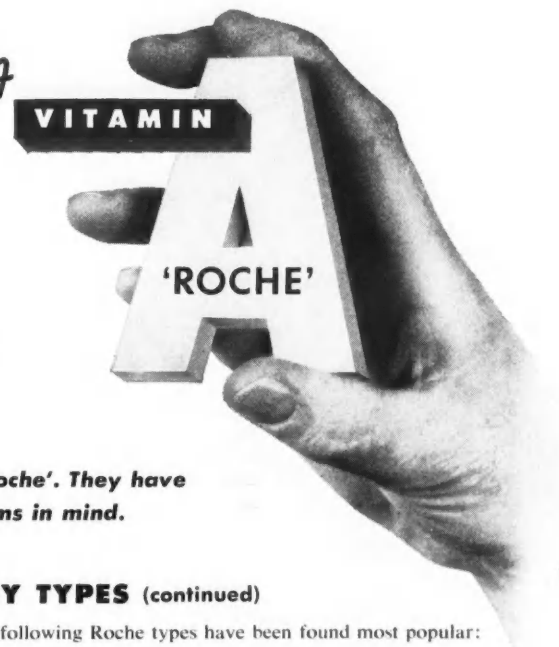

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LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of requirements.*

Type P1MO/ BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as type P1MO above plus antioxidant protection.

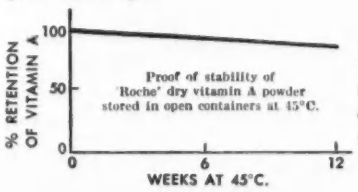
Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—Ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Contains no oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

Packaging—All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in widemouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

DRY TYPES

'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2 powders have great advantages.



First, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules, and powdered food supplements.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibration.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.

Fourth, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet making.

Powdered food supplements use 'Roche' dry Vitamin A and D_2 for ease of manufacture.

DRY TYPES (continued)

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging—All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyetheylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber s.c. bottles.

SPECIAL BLENDS

Roche has various potencies of vitamin A in vegetable oil, alone or with beta carotene 'Roche' or vitamin D_2, according to your formula. These are widely used for fortifying margarine and other food products. With a Roche blend of vitamin A and carotene, processors have the advantage of *fortifying* and *coloring* their products in just one plant operation.

Custom-made blends of 'Roche' vitamin A and other oil-soluble ingredients such as vitamin E 'Roche' are also available.

These are packaged in batch size, sanitary tin cans or in bulk packings to suit your manufacturing operation.

Beta CAROTENE 'Roche'

Use 'Roche' beta Carotene to supply *safe, convenient* coloring combined with *nutritional* value for margarine, shortening, butter, cheese, yellow baked goods, edible oils, and other foods.

Beta carotene is the natural coloring matter of butter and other dairy products. It is a constituent of cereal grains, alfalfa, carrots, and other vegetable foods. 'Roche' beta Carotene imparts a *true* natural yellow color to your foods without any trace of green. 'Roche' beta Carotene adds nutritional value; theoretically, one gram equals 1,666,667 millions U.S.P. units of vitamin A activity. Extensive tests show that 'Roche' beta Carotene has excellent color stability.

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Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅝- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16½- —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56½- —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21½- —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.21½- —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21½- —

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.92 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E, frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.93 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.25 - 8.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —

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Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.05	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.15	—
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.92	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.02	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld.	lb.	2.84	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.88	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	98.00	-101.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	-16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units,	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units,	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Iranian,	lb.	.14½	.15
Polish, bgs	lb.	.27½	—
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.24	—

Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 3,000 lbs. 1 shipt	lb.	.40½	—
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	—
NF, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	.12¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms.	lb.	.36	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.45	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.455	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works.	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.62	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.17	.176
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
Powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price	unit-ton.	.36	—
bulk, c.l., works, July forward	unit-ton.	.38	—
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price	ton.	26.25	—
bgs., c.l., works July forward	ton.	27.45	—
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	16.50	—
bbls., smaller lots	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.25	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.30	.31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	191.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	302.00	—
dms., smaller lots, ex whse.	ton.	307.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works.	lb.	.26	.29
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).			
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).			
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.00	-17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80	—
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs.	6.55	6.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.45	—
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.767	.839
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price	unit-ton.	.64	—
bulk, works, July forward.	unit-ton.	.67	—
NF VII, cryst., dms.	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.16	.17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.84	.94
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.77	.79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.16½	—
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price	ton.	13.45-	—
bulk, works, July forward	ton.	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).			
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45	—
Pregnenolone acetate, bots.	gram.	.46	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.83	—
dms., 100-500 lb. lots	lb.	2.95	3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.50	—
Progesterone acetate, bots.	gram.	.70	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3.	gal.	.05	—
tanks, New York harbor	gal.	.093	—
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20¾	—

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n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.58.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 6.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.23
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Quebracho extract, clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .70½- .71½
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .33
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 - —
Rynia, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots lb.30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. .44 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.11.50 -15.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).

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Savin oil, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.50 - 16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 12.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .36
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90¼- —
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .86¾- —
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .86¾- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots oz. .86⅞- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .61⅞- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .63⅝- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .45 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV, gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. lb. .35 - —
Sodium hydride, powd. dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse. ton. 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton. 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 8.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 44.50 - —
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld E lb. .623 - .682
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
etns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .215 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Sorbitol soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, soln., NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 43.50 - 44.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y lb. .07⅜- —
Refd., alkali, dms lb. .1630- .16375
tanks lb. .1430- —
clarified, dms lb. .1600- .16125
tanks lb. .14 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .16⅞
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19½- .22
tanks lb. .17 - —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .18¼- .20¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .781 - .791
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.04 - 1.05
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .983 - 1.477
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .79 - .80
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.038 - 1.058
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.13
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .73
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfacetamide-sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
USP, powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
USP, microcrystals, dms lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
Powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, USP, powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.63
dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton.26.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 - —
bulk, dom., and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.long-ton.28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.25.00 - —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .043 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.16.60 - —

Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 41.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅛- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅛- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅝- .10⅛

Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 15½- 17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb 2.00 2.30
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- 13⅛
Siamese, AAA, same basis lb. .08 - .09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
30-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).

CHEMICALS FROM TENNESSEE

...as handy as your telephone

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
A DIVISION OF THE CHEMICAL, PAINT AND METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT OF MERRITT-CHAPMAN AND SCOTT CORPORATION

A telephone call is all it takes to obtain top quality Tennessee chemicals from Tennessee agents and distributors located in principal cities.

Throughout industry, Tennessee's versatile group of chemicals improves processing, lowers production costs, and increases quality of many different products.

For technical data, prices and samples, write Tennessee Products and Chemical Corporation, Nashville 3, Tennessee. Sales offices and warehouses located in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Jacksonville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Houston.

Tartaric Acid—Triethylamine

Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l	lb.	.49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51 - —
Imp., bgs	lb.	.36 - .40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾- —
Extra, dms.	lb.	.41 - .60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60 - .75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots.	gram.	.68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).		
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).		
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).		
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, oots. dlvd	lb.	8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.	kilo.	42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72 - —
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).		
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.	kilo.	450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms	lb.	1.45 - 1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns	lb.	.40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms.	lb.	7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).		
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).		
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).		
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.97⅞- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).		
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).		
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).		
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½- —
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	120.00 - —
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ton.	137.50 - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., 5 ton lots, same basis	ton.	142.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis	ton.	147.50 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.		
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10 - 9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l	lb.	.09 - —
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.09½- —
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½- .29
tanks, works	lb.	.20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 - —

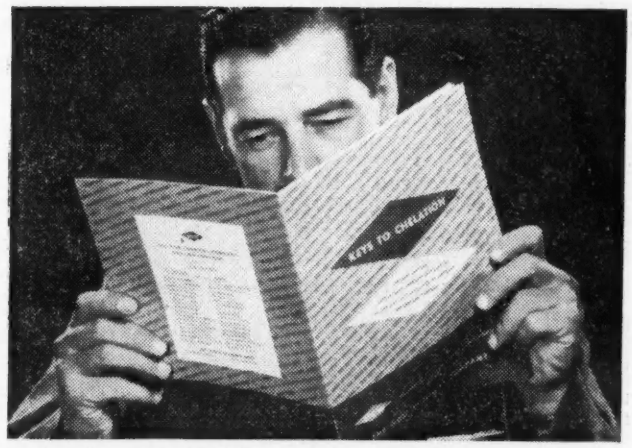
Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—		
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32 - —
Birmingham, dist	gal.	.32 - —
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32 - —
Cleveland, dist	gal.	.32 - —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26 - —
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y	gal.	.32 - —
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33 - —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32 - —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½- —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32 - —
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32 - —
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md	gal.	.32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—		
Albany, N. Y	gal.	.35 - —
Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.34 - —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.33 - —
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.32 - .35
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.32 - .35
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.34 - —
Providence, R. I	gal.	.34 - —
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.34 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, cms., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13¾- .14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).		
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys works frt adjusted	lb.	.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d	lb.	.34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.49 - —
tanks same basis.	lb.	.46½- —

CHELATION HIGHLIGHTS

Dow chelating agents tie up metal ion contaminants for greater effect and economy



New 16-page brochure, "Keys to Chelation", describes Versene and Versenol products and their uses.

Which for you—Versene 100 or Versenol 120?

Much talk has run through industry on the amazing complexing powers of the Versene* and Versenol** chelating products. For they *are* turning in some fantastic results.

Most effective

Versene® 100 is the more economical member of the most effective chelating agent series available commercially. While it has affinity for iron only in acid solutions, it keeps calcium, magnesium and other metal ions completely inactive over a wide pH range. And it will not revert to an inactive form as condensed phosphates do! Versene 100 locks ions within the claw-like grip of an inner ring structure . . . actually forms a new compound which is stable to acids or alkalies even in boiling solution. So, if the formation of stable chelates with hardness and trace metals in solution is desirable, Versene 100 might well be the answer to improve a product or process. But, what if iron ions were the problem and the pH factor was other than acidic?

Most economical for iron

Just as the Versene products will inactivate most common metals in a preferential order, so will the Versenol® chelating agents. Versenol 120, for instance, complexes available iron (including trivalent ions) over a wide pH range, then it forms chelates with other metal ions in a given solution. Thus, all iron regardless of quantity fluctuations would be rendered harmless as long as an adequate amount of Versenol 120 were used.

Will Versenol 120 correct *your* iron and other metal ion problems?

Several factors to consider

If your product or conditions of processing are of a certain specific nature . . . when pH, competing ions, and other factors are taken into account . . . your wise choice may be Versenol 120. Or it may be Versene 100. Or Versene T®, Versene Fe-3 Specific®, Versenol Beads. The point is: No one of these products serves as a cure-all. Yet, within the Versene and Versenol series of chelating agents does lie the answer to practically every metal-ion problem. Numerous applications have proved their value . . . in detergents, cosmetics, in processing textiles, rubber, leather, in softening process waters, in most areas where metal ions cause contamination.

We'd be pleased to discuss their potential with you, aid you technically and supply samples of Versene 100, Versenol 120, or any member of these series. Contact your nearest Dow sales office, or write us direct. Also available is a 16-page brochure describing the chemistry of chelation, Dow chelating agents and their uses. Ask for "Keys to Chelation". THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, ORGANIC CHEMICAL SALES DEPARTMENT, Midland, Michigan, Dept. CA 1312F 1.

*Dow trademark for Tetrasodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
**Dow trademark for Trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., nunret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
nun ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- .25½
tanks, New York lb. .23½- —
tanks, dom., mills lb. .23 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.60 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -77.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½- .10¾
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.75 -10.00
Java, cns. lb.18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .17½- —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —

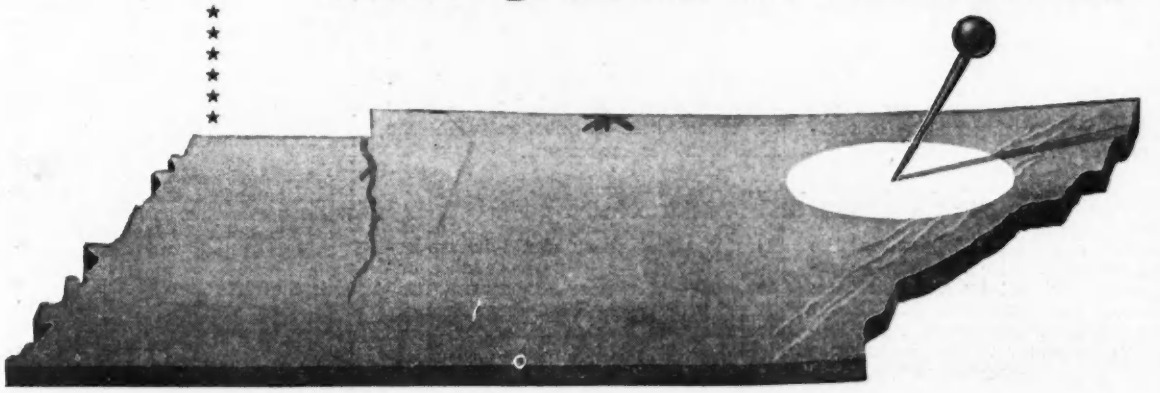
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
bls., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.75.00 - —

—Continued on page 41

We've discovered
PART OF AMERICA'S FUTURE
underground in Tennessee



As the American economy has expanded, the use of zinc by industry has greatly accelerated, until today's per capita consumption of zinc shows a giant 24% increase over the per capita consumption only seven years ago.

But what about the future? With zinc's importance to Industry's ever-increasing demands, what about the supply?

In recent months, American Zinc has discovered a part of America's industrial future... underground in Tennessee. In the East Tennessee area, mining properties which adjoin American Zinc's long-established Mascot, Tenn., mining operations, exploration and development have confirmed zinc ore reserves underground which are equivalent to *more than 75 years' production at the current rate* of mines now operating in this area.

Tomorrow's zinc for automobile grills and trim... the galvanized coatings for steel... zinc for die-castings and brass... zinc pigments for paints and rubber... now lies underground in American Zinc's Tennessee development.

American Zinc, lead & smelting company
Columbus, Ohio · Chicago · St. Louis · New York · Detroit · Pittsburgh

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820 Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 171 **June 24, 1957** **No. 25**

New Slants on Food Additives

Those who are interested in or otherwise concerned with the basically sanitary or potentially statutory status of the use of chemical additives in foods will find much of interest and maybe a little of informative value—in the recent decision of a federal court of appeals upholding a trial court in the sustaining of charges by the Food and Drug Administration that printed and oral promotive claims used in door-to-door selling of "natural" vitamin-mineral supplements constituted misbranding under the food and drugs law.

There were FDA charges against five claims attributed to the sellers. Some of those claims were clearly in violation of the law. But, that cannot be said of the first three in the recently published list:

"(1) Nearly everyone in this country is suffering from malnutrition or is in danger of such.

"(2) Soils are demineralized and depleted, thus producing worthless nonnutritive foods.

"(3) The processing of foods substantially destroys their nutritive values."

"Vitamin-mineral supplements" are chemical additives. Their statute is somewhat hazy in a legal sense because there is as yet no specific statutory definition of conclusively adequate comprehension. But, the reasoning of the Food and Drug Administration and of the courts supporting its position is fully applicable to other chemical additives. The charges and the decisions sustaining them should be studied thoroughly—by both sides—as a part of the preparation for the campaign which should be got under way as soon as information from the London conference on food additives is adequately available.

The latest congressional development (HR 8112) is not the full answer to the problems—especially those of public relations—already presented and still to be expected in connection with the food additives movement.

Some Outlooks in Foreign Trade

On the day (June 14) when the United States Senate passed a generous foreign aid bill by a better than two-to-one vote, President Eisenhower told the civilian Committee for a National Trade Policy that the countries allied with the United States in a stand against communism must have freer trade in order to survive. He did not specifically mention their recent inclinations to trade more freely with communistic countries. Nor did he say directly that their trade freedom with the United States should be one of the primary contributions by this country toward the perpetuation of an effective anti-communist coalition. He did, however, repeat his dissatisfaction over the refusal of congress to authorize this country to become a member of the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

It is possible to see in a comparison of legislative and executive attitudes some evidence of a growing trend toward political acceptance of the econnomic doctrine that trade is far better, as well as cheaper, than handouts as a means of helping the other members of the anti-communist coalition to attain and maintain an overall satisfactory existence. But, there is a new factor in the senate's foreign-aid program—a loan fund, to be capitalized at two billion dollars over its first three years, for the handling of development assistance for needy nations. Whether it would make any financing available to US enterprises desiring to participate directly in the developments abroad is not assuringly apparent.

There will be a place for such private ventures, not only as a means of assistance for the economies of the countries in which they would be undertaken, but also—and perhaps more importantly—as a means of assuring continued profiting by US enterprises from operations in foreign markets.

What the President had to say about the need for freer trade on the part of the allies of the United States has a special pertinence when regarded in connection with the recently established common free-trade market in western Europe and the current promotion of a similar setup among Latin-American nations. Because of its high cost of production—largely in labor—US industry carries a heavy handicap when it seeks to compete in foreign markets under any conditions, including agreements on trade and tariffs and trade cooperation. That handicap is increased under free-trade union conditions, and, as was said here March 18, it is a practically inevitable conclusion that "the only way in which a US manufacturer can find even a possibility of getting a desired share in tomorrow's trade of perhaps the larger part of the world—at least in the Eastern hemisphere—is by setting up production in one of the seventeen countries which constitute the European union." The same is true with reference to further anticipatory action in Latin America—and perhaps in Canada, now that that country has returned politically to a partisanship which can be expected to aggravate differences with the United States and to cultivate closer economic relations with Britain, whose export trade in chemicals has made substantial and significant gains through the past few years.

Atoms for Something

It is, of course, quite natural that those who accept President Eisenhower's promotion of an atoms-for-peace program so that "through shared work and hope the world would come to realize the immense possibilities of the atom for the benefit of all" should be urging that such work—and maybe hope—be shared by the chemical industry. That industry is based upon the atom—in the actual sense of the term. It is to be expected also that they are in agreement with the recently expressed view that, while "a scientific prediction is no more than a wager against the future . . . scientific method enables us to win a sufficient number of these bets to make it worthwhile without providing certainty." So; the chemical industry's work should be useful in some direction.

But, as a whole, the atoms-for-peace concept and procedure are in need of more than a little certainty in various respects before they are generally taken up for application, even though there is some measure of fact in the recent newspaper statement that "the nation's petroleum industry is cheerfully (sic) spending millions on atomic research today in order that it may reap billions tomorrow." The petroleum industry can recall some of the dire predictions which attended the early steps in the development of molecular fission of its lighter product in the production of motive power by internal combustion. It also knows that the destructive consequences of that development in terms of human lives are not attributable to any of the predicted evils of explosion and the like, but to the inadequacy of human ability to adapt that power. The same has been true with reference to the originally awesome innovation based on the boiling of water to turn a wheel. There is a prerequisite lesson there for the promoters of atomic energy.

Numerically, the predictions having to do with atom power in roles of peace are mostly optimistic. But, in actual weight there is not so much advantage on that side. There is a hazard in the production and application of "nuclear energy."

Another question which remains to be convincingly answered has to do with the cost of atom power. There has been no convincing statement in that connection. It has been said that the cost—after a decade or two—will not be any more in connection with the production of electricity than is that of the coal-burning process. The mathematics offered in that connection are not exactly informatively in support of the conclusion. And nobody had anything to say about the relative values in terms of complete national economic welfare of the development of atom-fissioned power and the consequent extermination of the coal industry. Of course, as a matter of concern, that is something for two or five generations hence—if there shall be any.

Washington Talks It Over

Drug Industry Is Concerned Again by the Idea of Super Lab To Write the Rules for Latin American Lands.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Concern is being shown in some drug industry quarters over the progress that has been made on a proposal to set up something of a super laboratory to write the rules for the importation and distribution of drugs into Latin America.

The idea is said to have originated in Venezuela several years ago, but nothing more was heard of it until a few days ago when it popped up on the agenda of the November 3-9 Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, to be held in Washington. The congress has set up a panel discussion on the project.

The basic problem concerning drugs in Latin America, as the manufacturers see it, is the difficulties that exist in getting drugs on the registration lists of the various counries. Each country has its own peculiar requirements and the situation is such that even the Latin American physicians have been complaining.

For the past several years the physicians, through their organization, the American Medical Confederation, have been working towards a uniform law or code that each nation could adopt which would permit a freer flow of drugs into the country. This, the drug industry is anxious to go along with. But the idea of a laboratory that will fix labeling requirements, pass on efficacy, have a big say on trademarks and everything else relating to drugs for Latin America, is something else again.

War on the Lampreys

The chemical industry may yet come up with the answer researchers have been looking for to halt the steady advance of the sea lamprey in the Great Lakes and the resultant destruction of both the commercial and sport fishing in those areas.

Scientists of the Fish and Wildlife Service, after running through a list of 4,346 chemicals, in the search for a compound that will be toxic to the lamprey larvae but harmless to fish, have come up with several substances that look quite promising in the laboratories. They are in the halogenated nitrophenols group, one of which is understood to be of German origin and covered by a patent.

In the laboratory the chemicals have killed the lamprey larvae without harming fingerling trout and young bluegills, but the real tests will come when they are tried in the field. Lamprey larvae are spawn in the tributary streams of the Lakes where they remain on the bottoms for six years before becoming the adult marauders which ruin lake trout fisheries.

A successful poison against the larvae plus the electric fences now being used to kill adult lamprey as they attempt to enter their spawning streams should rapidly reduce the lamprey population and lead to the rebuilding of the trout resources.

Tinkering With Pine Gum

Department of Agriculture researchers plan to tinker with the molecular structure of pine gum, tung oil, castor oil and cotton, to see if they can develop some new uses and new products from these commodities. Radioactive cobalt (cobalt 60) is to be one of the chief tools used in the research.

Dr. Jett C. Arthur jr., of the USDA's scuthern utilization research and development division at New Orleans has been put in charge of the project after being specially trained and licensed by Atomic Energy Commission to use radioactive materials. A two-ounce supply of cobalt 60 has recently been received by Dr. Arthur's group. It is one of the largest single supplies of this material outside of the AEC installation at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Cotton is the first commodity selected for radiation study. Scientists expect cobalt 60 to provide them with a fast and accurate means of determining how various modifications affect the chemical reactivity and physical properties of cotton. It will be used to measure the absorption and adhesion of cotton dies, and to obtain other information about the behavior of the cotton fiber under varying conditions.

The pine gum and oils will be tackled later. Also the program envisions radiation research on cottonseed products and fruits and vegetables.

Attention, Multiple Exporters

Exporters who haven't yet taken steps to keep alive their licenses to engage in multiple transactions had better hop to it. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce advises that many forms of FD-843, Multiple Transactions Statement by Consignee and Purchaser, on file will expire June 30.

Therefore, an exporter who has a statement on file which will expire on or before that date is advised to obtain a new Form FD-843 from his ultimate consignee and purchaser and submit it to the bureau prior to the expiration date or obtain extension of the validity period of the statement now on file with the bureau.

The extension of the validity period may be effected by writing to the ultimate consignee and purchaser, requesting completion of the certification provided for in paragraph 373.65 (c) (4) of the Comprehensive Export Schedule. This completed certification, plus a copy of the letter which was sent to the ultimate consignee and purchaser, should then be submitted to the bureau prior to the expiration date.

Battle of the Budget

The battle of the budget continues in congress—and seems to be growing hotter. It's too early to predict whether the senate will go along with a defense appropriations cut in the neighborhood of $2 billion.

But it's true that some senators who usually urged more defense spending instead of less aren't as vocal during the current economy drive as they used to be. ommended by the house in the $36.1 billion defense request would mean a total $4 billion reduction in the $55 billion involved in the first eleven regular money bills to be handled by the house. There are two more to come—public works and foreign aid.

Heavy Chemicals

It looked last week as if the great majority of heavy chemicals would continue unchanged for the third quarter. Only sodium acid pyrophosphate, among the major items in the market, is scheduled for an increase effective July 1. Business last week continued largely in the doldrums, with everyone out canvassing for new business. There were some active spots, however. Copper sulfate was reduced following a sharp decline in copper metal. Other copper chemicals were expected to follow. Zinc metal suffered a further fractional drop, as the market remained weak.

Calcium chloride sales have been strong in the east, and shipments were running behind orders last week, despite some reports that wet weather in parts of the mid-west and southwest has held up sales of that chemical for use in dust control.

Fertilizer demand has practically disappeared, and as a result of this situation, three mineral acids have suffered correspondingly in sales. They are sulfuric, nitric and phosphoric.

Stainless steel inquiry, while not as lively as previously, has remained active, and has accounted for large volume shipments of nitric and hydrofluoric.

Lime demand has been such that most chemical lime producers have not been operating anywhere near capacity levels. Liquid caustic potash sales have been spurred by introduction of liquid potassium phosphate detergent on the market.

July 1 Price Advances

Sodium acid pyrophosphate, 25c. per cwt.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 15 at 93.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 94.1 percent for the previous week, and 100.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Copper metal, 2¾c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, 7/10c. per lb.
Cryst., 99½%, 70c. per cwt.
Monohydrate, 80c. per cwt.
Tribasic, $1.40 per cwt.
Tin, ½c. per lb.
Zinc, metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
104.40	104.40	104.40	101.64

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	April	March	Change Percent
Hydrochloric	75,232	80,957	—7
Nitric	242,261	250,040	—3
Phosphoric	356,352	380,992	—6
Sulfuric (gross)	1,379,074	1,416,814	—3

Hydrochloric — Business showed little change over the week. Demand from the steel industry was still running slightly lower than last year's levels. Other end uses held up well.

Hydrofluoric—Demand for use in the manufacture of aerosol propellents and refrigerants continued active. Glass industry inquiry was moderately strong against contract commitments.

Phosphoric—Consuming demand for use in fertilizer manufacture has declined sharply, in accord with the end of the season. Industrial inquiry held up well, and withdrawals against old contracts were steadily maintained.

Sulfuric—Steel inquiry showed further improvement, as output from that industry continued to inch slightly upward. Rayon demand remained at nothing more than a routine pace. Fertilizer consumption has reached and passed its peak for the year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports output estimated at 2,240,000 tons last week, or 87.5 percent of capacity, as against actual output of 2,214,000 tons the previous week, or 86.5 percent of capacity.

Production one month ago last week was 2,212,000 tons, or 86.4 percent of capacity. Actual output a year ago last week was 2,290,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals, in tons.

	April	March	Change Percent
Calcium carbide	87,443	86,268	+1
Caustic soda, electrolytic	329,238	321,546	+2
lime-soda process	31,609	32,409	—2
Chlorine gas	327,920	326,599	...
Soda ash	403,736	414,879	—3

Calcium Chloride—Demand for this material has been extremely strong in most of the northeast and parts of the midwest, for use in dust control on secondary roads.

It was pointed out, however, that wet weather in the southwest and middle south states has considerably delayed orders that otherwise would have been placed by this time.

Despite the late appearance of demand from the latter areas, it was reported last week that production was right up to capacity levels, and that in some cases, shipments were running two to three days behind orders.

Caustic Potash—Liquid demand has been spurred by introduction on the market of a higher potassium phosphate detergent. Solid was only moderately active during the week, and new business was being actively sought.

Caustic Soda—Dry flake caustic continued to sell moderately well. However, dry solid and flake export trade has apparently eased to some extent during the past few weeks. Liquid caustic inquiry was subject largely to the vicissitudes of the rayon market.

Producers of rayon and acetate shipped 90,400,000 pounds of yarn and staple in May, 2½ percent less than shipments the previous month, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

May shipments consisted of 89 million pounds of domestic consumers and 1.4 million pounds for export.

Chlorine—Demand remained moderate. Consumers had no trouble in getting all they needed without delay. Producers were out looking for new business.

Copper Sulfate — With lower copper, CP was newly quoted at 19.10c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; crystal, $12.20 per hundred pounds, carlots, and $15.20 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Monohydrated was newly priced at $21.70 per cwt., same basis, in carlots, and in less carlot quantities, $22.45 per cwt. Tribasic, $26.60 per cwt., carlots, and $30.60 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate—As announced in previous issues, sodium acid pyrophosphate is scheduled to be advanced 25c. per cwt. in carlots and 50c. per cwt., less carlots, effective July 1.

Sulfur—The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	March	February
Native production	471,548	439,997
Shipments	432,924	334,071
Sales*	457,079	349,983
Stocks†	4,102,394	4,087,925
Recovered production	39,800	39,000
Shipments	44,208	38,898
Sales*	44,608	40,583
Stocks†	116,713	111,905

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Domestic production of primary aluminum in March totaled 135,706 short tons according to the Bureau of Mines. Reduced production in February, caused by low water supplies, particularly in the Northwest, resulted in a first quarter total of 401,794 tons, 40,803 tons less than the last quarter of 1956.

Weather conditions during March increased the flow of water and it was re-

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Heavy Chemicals

ported that the Bonneville Power Authority would restore about 50 percent of the interruptible power which was cut off from industrial consumers in February.

The power supply was augmented to some extent by the California-Oregon Power Company. It was reported that the reduced output of aluminum should not affect the casting and fabricating industries because stocks at producers' plants remained at a high level, 160,501 tons. Shipments of 141,529 tons in March showed a sharp increase compared with January and February.

Copper—Domestic primary producers' copper was sharply lower, at 29¼c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments, and stocks of copper metal, in tons:

World	*May*	*April*
Production:		
Crude primary	249,291	234,909
Secondary	10,456	12,369
Refined	275,328	252,857
Shipments	256,379	253,295
Stocks	376,766	363,463

United States	*May*	*April*
Production:		
Crude primary	86,001	98,910
Secondary	9,618	11,160
Refined	151,045	144,013
Shipments	136,028	136,579
Stocks	221,401	223,621

Mercury—Market continued quiet, with stocks closely held. Metal remained at $255 to $257 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90¼c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Metal was lower last week, quoted at 97⅞c. per pound, spot.

Zinc—Metal was weak, and declined to 10½c. per pound, E. St. Louis and 11c., New York basis.

The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*May*	*April*
Special high grade	31,956	30,266
High grade	13,777	15,265
Intermediate	2,269	3,661
Prime western	48,853	47,314
Total	96,855	96,506

Stocks	*May*	*April*
Special high grade	37,817	32,869
High grade	14,020	15,474
Intermediate	3,897	6,014
Prime western	57,041	51,174
Total	112,775	105,531

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Enjay Opens Two Offices, Changes Chicago Address

The opening of a new sales office at 16301 West Seven Mile road, Detroit, Mich., and another at 1410 Canal street, New Orleans, La., has been announced by Enjay Company, New York.

At the same time the company announced a change of address for its western division headquarters in Chicago from 221 North LaSalle street to Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph drive.

G. H. Lowden is engineering representative and manager of the Detroit office. In this capacity he is responsible for contacts with the automotive industry on all Enjay products.

W. F. Wadt will continue as manager of Enjay's western division which represents the company's butyl, paramins and chemicals divisions in all states west of Chicago.

Viral Field

—Continued from page 5

panel concerned with a look into the future was Glenn B. Miller, president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Miller said, "There seems to be no sign of new chemical plant construction tapering off. According to a recent survey of the Commerce department, $1.8 billion will be spent this year on new chemical facilities.

"These figures reflect the anticipated growth of demand for chemicals and the confidence of the chemical industry in the future. They also include provision for more efficient production facilities to relieve in part the pressure resulting from mounting operating expenses," he added.

Mr. Miller, after speaking of the added demand that is coming from new sources, pointed out that "generally, it appears that chemical consumers will not be plagued by shortages during the coming year and that few products, if any, will be hard to get.

"The people in Washington have expressed their opinion that chemicals sales will rise 6 percent in 1957 from the record high of 1956, part of which would be due to higher prices. It seems to me it will be good enough for our purposes if we use this rate of increase in estimating the growth of the chemical industry as a whole for the year ahead," Mr. Miller concluded.

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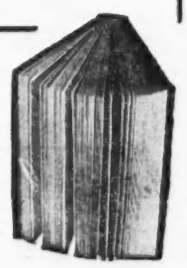

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Petroleum Derivatives

There was a spread of 3 cents per gallon in leading producers' list prices for toluene f.o.b. Chicago and Detroit, as some concerns posted prices that much lower and at least one other continued to list the higher price previously posted by all. One concern has discontinued production of toluene substitutes and will offer straight toluene beginning June 25. The market for toluene continued weak. On this account and in view of the currently strong demand for high octane fuel, a large part of potential output was being retained in the gasoline stream. Census Bureau data indicated that 53,557,458 pounds of toluene was exported in the first four calendar months of this year, as compared to only 16,690,193 pounds sent abroad in the like period in 1956. But value received for the 23,194,051 pounds exported in April, 1957, the figures indicated, was only about 3.54 cents per pound on the average.

Benzene, too, was a bit easier. Producers continued to report that the market was in a reasonably balanced position. But additional petroleum production was slated to come in during the balance of the current calendar year, and some trade sources said that additional markets would have to be found to make a place for it. Imports of benzene continued to decline in April, Census Bureau figures showed, when only 2,376,977 gallons was brought in, most of it from Russia. By contrast, 8,137,657 gallons was imported in April, 1956, and 3,811,024 gallons was docked here in March of this year. Aggregate of imports for the first four calendar months was 16,941,427 gallons this year, as compared to 20,820,647 gallons brought in over the like period in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
107.64	107.64	107.64	105.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Demand was steady last week. Supply was appreciably easier now than it had been several months ago, but there was still strength enough to support a healthy market. Additional petroleum production capacity would be coming in during this calendar year, and some trade sources believed that additional markets would have to be developed to make room for the increased output. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Imports amounted to 2,376,977 gallons during April. Their value was put at $620,530, which works out to a little more than 26.1c. per gallon. Included were 1,255,438 gallons valued at $326,839 brought in at Galveston from Russia, 700,000 gallons valued at $190,522 from the Poland-Danzig area, docked at New Orleans, and 421,539 gallons valued at $103,169 from Czechoslovakia brought in at Galveston.

By contrast, imports of benzene amounted to 8,137,657 gallons in April, 1956, and 3,811,024 gallons in March of this year.

Aggregate imports over the first four calendar months were 16,941,427 gallons this year, 20,820,647 gallons in 1956.

Toluene—Some major petroleum producers were posting a price of 32c. per gallon f.o.b. Chicago and Detroit, but another continued to list this material at 35c. per gallon f.o.b. the same points. It has been generally understood that sales at 32c. have been common at these points for some time, though, until recently, all producers were posting the price at 35c.

Most concerns were selling toluene in the Chicago and Detroit-Pontiac areas on a delivered basis at ½c. per gallon more than the f.o.b. prices at those cities.

One concern has discontinued production of toluene substitutes and will offer straight toluene beginning June 25.

The market continued weak. In view of this condition and the currently strong demand for high octane fuels, a large part of potential output was being retained in the gasoline stream.

Exports during April of this year amounted to 23,194,051 pounds, the Census Bureau reported. This material was valued at $822,148, which works out to a little more than 3.54c. per pound. By contrast, exports were 15,395,730 pounds in the month previous and only 1,478,741 pounds in April, 1956.

Aggregate of exports for the first four calendar months was 53,557,458 pounds this year, 16,690,193 pounds in 1956.

Xylene—Business was slower again last week, but producers continued to report a fairly well balanced market. Demand was still substantial, but it was by no means as strong as it had been in fourth quarter 1956. One trade source reported that he had detected soft spots in this market.

One leading producer of xylene substitutes has discontinued this production and will offer straight xylene, graded 10 degree, beginning June 25.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 8 totaled 268,451,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 269,124,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 673,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 868,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 195,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Output of all liquefied petroleum gases (including butane, propane, isobutane and mixtures) from May 16 to May 31 reached 265,238,000 gallons, as compared with 266,521,000 gallons in the previous two-week period, the American Petroleum Institute has reported. May 31 inventories increased to 692,448,000 gallons from 614,359,000 gallons on May 15, the Institute noted.

Butane—According to the American Petroleum Institute, output of butane in the period May 16 to May 31 totaled 59,128,000 gallons. This compares with the total of 58,265,000 gallons reported for the previous two-week period. Inventories at plants, terminals and underground on May 31 stood at 268,584,000 gallons, as against 241,289,000 gallons on May 15. These figures are reported on a Bureau of Mines basis.

Isobutane—Output of this material during the period May 16 to May 31 was reported at 17,705,000 gallons. In the previous period production had totaled 19,144,000 gallons. Inventories on May 31 aggregated 12,446,000 gallons, as against 13,591,000 gallons on May 15.

Propane—Production during the two weeks ending May 31 totaled 124,162,000 gallons as reported by the A. P. I. During the previous two weeks, production was 128,627,000 gallons. Inventories on May 31 showed an increase, totaling 375,409,000 gallons, as compared with 322,461,000 gallons on May 15.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended May 31, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,419,000 barrels, a decrease of 38,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,132,000 barrels were 222,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 60,000 barrels above the week ended June 1, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,024,000 barrels daily, compared with 965,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending May 31, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,455,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,056,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 982,000 barrels daily.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 35

Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
Xylenol cryst. 38°-60°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. 18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. 40 - 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 23.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —

Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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Aliphatic Organics

New Orleans' blackstrap molasses market appeared to be reaching equilibrium last week following a period of several months of deterioration and price declines. While a further reduction amounting to ¼ cent per gallon was reported in the minimum quotation, the range of prices narrowed to only ½ cent per gallon. Agricultural Marketing Service now rated demand at New Orleans slow to moderate. The rating had been simply "slow" for the past several months. While the New Orleans market picked up slightly, some sales were consummated at New York at a price ½ cent per gallon below any quoted there in recent months.

Trade sources reported brisk demand for acetic acid, acetic anhydride and acetaldehyde. Market diversity was credited with the firm tone of business in this segment of the trade. Acetylation of cellulose to produce cellulose acetate was a supporting factor. Pharmaceutical requirements for acetic anhydride were on the heavy side. While the textile industry, probably the chief consumer of acetic acid, was a bit slow, the market versatility of the acid was sustaining good demand for it.

Slightly increased activity in automobiles and in the appliance trade have firmed up the market for pentaerythritol since the first of the year, when the position was weak. The tone now was regarded as just fair.

Producers reported sales of vinyl acetate monomer in heavy volume.

Producers last week reported strong demand for acrolein. It was said to be moving into resins chiefly, but there was substantial consumption also for use in production of pharmaceutical and other intermediates. The trade was indicating considerable interest in this markets and its possibilities as a route material with respect to its potential to production of synthetic glycerine.

Sales of formaldehyde have been a bit slow during the past several weeks, reflecting the fact that textiles have been off, depressing demand for formaldehyde for production of textile finishes. An even more pronounced decline has appeared in sales of formaldehyde resins for adhesive use in the plywood industry. Also slow during the past two months has been trade in resins consumed in manufacture of furniture and in the metal finishing field. While the short-term view was not very optimistic, the industry has lately reaffirmed its faith in the long-range outlook for formaldehyde by making heavy investments in expanded production capacity. Prices were generally regarded as firm.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.
New York, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
131.16	131.17	131.21	130.93

For Current Prices see Page 9

July 1 Price Advances

Acetone, CP, ½c. per lb.
n-Butyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
n-Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, ½c. per lb.
Tech., ½c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, 85% to 88%, ½c. per lb.
95% to 98%, ½c. per lb.
99%, ½c. per lb.
Hexylene glycol, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, ½c. per lb.
Isobutyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
Isopropyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Isopropylamine, 50%, drumlots only, 2½c. to 3½c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb.
Methyl amyl acetate, ½c. per lb.
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, ½c. per lb.
Methyl isobutyl ketone, ½c. per lb.
Monoethylamine, 70%, drumlots only, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Vinyl acetate monomer, 1c. per lb.

Acetaldehyde—Producers said this material has been moving uncommonly well. Much of it has been consumed in production of acetic acid. A strong market has been provided by its use in manufacture of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and other pesticides. Production of other synthetics and of pyridine derivatives have further strengthened this market. Supply has been generally adequate. Prices were firm at quotations of long standing.

Acetic Acid—Strong demand was reported last week by producers of acetic acid. The versatility of this chemical was credited with sustaining a healthy market. While the textile industry, probably the biggest single consumer of acetic acid, was not as strong as it might be, cellulose acetate production and other outlets combined to provide a good market overall. Production was paced to assure consumers of adequate material to satisfy short-term requirements. Prices were steady and firm.

Total output in March, synthetic plus natural acid, amounted to 41,125,993 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, including 39,361,993 pounds of synthetic material and 1,764,000 pounds of natural acid. In March, 1956, total output was 41,850,788 pounds, including 39,864,788 pounds of synthetic acid and 1,986,000 pounds of natural material.

For the first three calendar months of this year, total production was 135,981,427 pounds, including 131,079,427 pounds of synthetic acid and 4,902,000 pounds of the natural product. Over the like period in

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: April

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of April, this year and last, with cumulative totals for the first four months of this year and last, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		April 1957	*April 1956*	*First Four Months 1957*	*First Four Months 1956*
EXPORTS					
Butyl acetate	lbs.	4,132,107	629,184	5,075,232	3,831,114
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,337,516	1,796,283	15,990,401	13,104,580
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	47,625	**	99,830	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	8,482,693	737,909	34,509,849	19,117,212
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	991,286	1,174,443	2,641,366	2,915,412
Methyl alcohol	gals.	174,456	**	877,683	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	679,697	736,943	3,096,291	3,217,777
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	432,165	322,713	1,739,244	1,502,644
IMPORTS					
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	490,040	313,680	1,388,860	5,233,370
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	801,605	437,880	2,566,175	1,256,260
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	54,152	1,338,140	729,576	3,902,721
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0	4,160	4,160
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	69,260	54,640	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	249,640	245,457	1,096,647	725,246
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	0	3,148,505	3,540,870
Formic acid	lbs.	184,971	124,630	462,048	403,580
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	4,130,459	981,090	9,307,769	9,664,003
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	37,714	65,374	232,583	83,560
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	2,310	0	16,926	1,920
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	19,857	0	29,849
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	1,000	1,500	1,500	3,600
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,665,438	1,410,638	11,645,938	7,803,150
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,880,230	2,789,223	11,899,458	13,737,113
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,571,553	3,167,544	5,692,348	10,895,385

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

Aliphatic Organics

1956 producers turned out 128,503,682 pounds synthetic and 5,628,000 pounds natural, or a total of 134,131,682 pounds of acid.

Acrolein—Producers last week reported strong demand for this material for use in production of resins, mainly, and also for use in production of pharmaceutical and other synthetic intermediates. There was a good bit of interest in acrolein's potential as a route to production of synthetic glycerine and in its potential in other markets still in the research stage. Production was being maintained at a high level to take care of consumers' current requirements and producers' plans to stock enough material to meet additional demand on short notice. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Formaldehyde—Sales have been a bit slow during the past several weeks, producers reported. Textiles have been off, a condition that has been reflected in weaker demand for formaldehyde for production of textile finishes. An even more pronounced decline has appeared in sales of formaldehyde resins for adhesive use in the plywood industry. Also slow during the past two months has been trade in resins consumed in manufacture of furniture and in the metal finishing field.

Production has been maintained at a moderately high level, and supplies were generally abundant. While the short-term view was not very optimistic, the industry has lately reaffirmed its faith in the long-range high potential for formaldehyde by making heavy additional capital investment in production facilities.

Prices of long standing were unchanged last week and generally regarded as firm.

Molasses—Minimum price for blackstrap at New Orleans declined another ¼c. per gallon in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, but demand there—long rated slow—was slightly improved. The service now rated it "slow to moderate." Further evidence that the situation at New Orleans was stabilizing, following the steady deterioration of prices that has been in evidence through the past several months, was seen in the fact that quotations were now confined to a much narrower range. At latest reports, the range was from 20¼c. to 20½c. per gallon, with most transactions closed out at the higher figure. Supply was still adequate.

Blackstrap quotations at New York, a flat 28c. per gallon for several months, moved into a range from 27½c. to 28c. per gallon. Supply there was still adequate, demand slow to moderate.

Trade reports continued to indicate that a blend of high test cane molasses and molasses distillers' condensed solubles was selling in the New York and Philadelphia areas at 26c. per gallon and in the Baltimore area at 27c. per gallon. In these areas, pure cane molasses was restricted to a narrow price range.

In general, markets were weak at southern port terminals and at midwest feed mixing centers.

Output of blackstrap from the 1957 Cuban sugar crop amounted to 246.8 million gallons as of May 31, Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute reported, with the average yield per short ton of raw sugar running 40.2 gallons. To the same date in 1956, production was 211.5 million gallons and the average yield 40.7 gallons per short ton of raw sugar.

By May 31, 147 of the 161 sugar mills operating this season had completed grinding operations.

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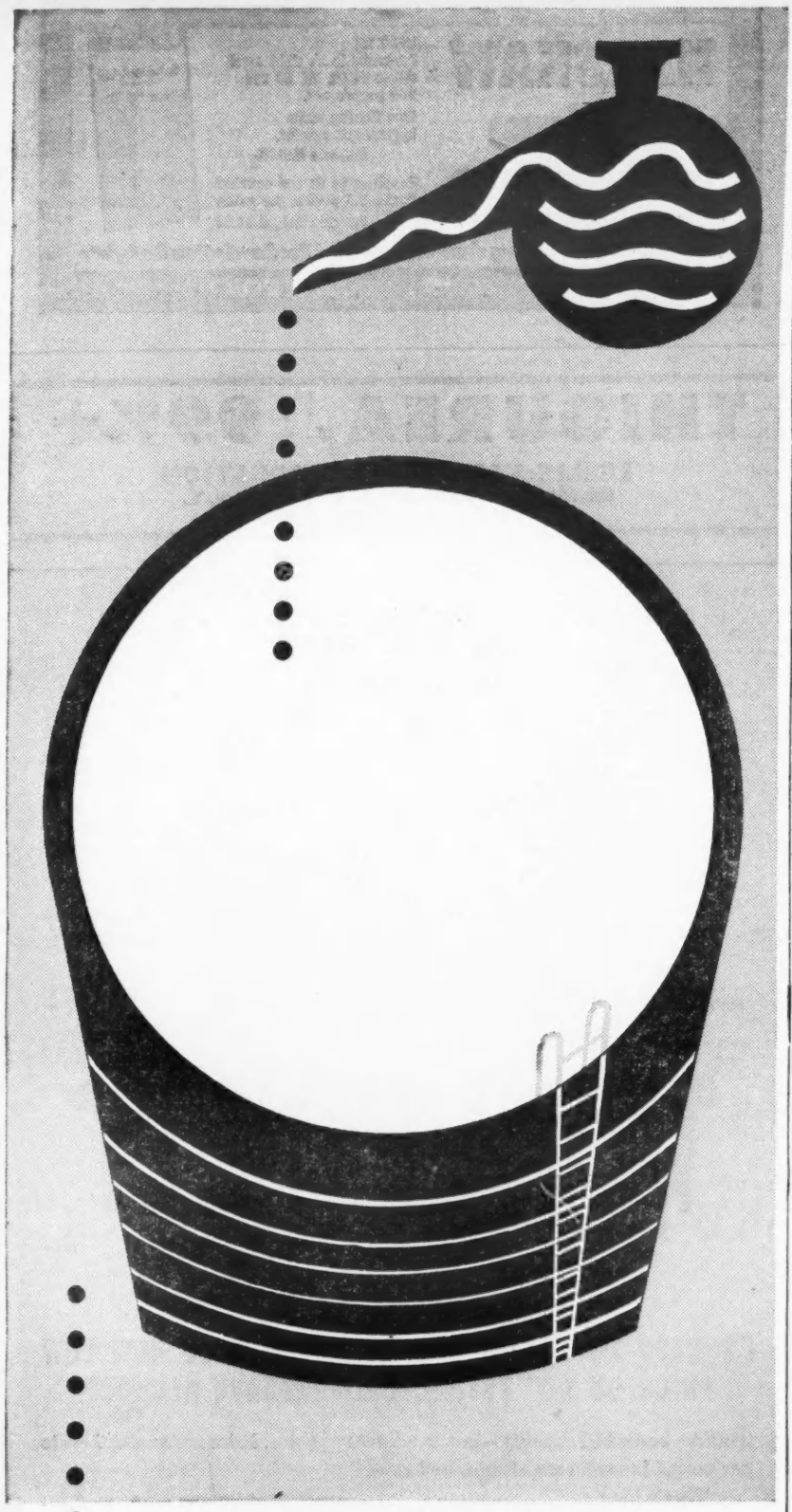

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Coal Chemicals

The benzene supply position was notably easier last week. Supplies were not overabundant, but there was plenty of it around. Production capacity was apparently ample for present needs, and in view of the increased capacity being constructed in the petroleum industry, no problems were expected in the months ahead. Styrene was said to be relatively easy.

The market at large was unchanged in tone. Trade sources were still reporting business a little slow, yet there was statistical support to reports that volume was as great as, or even greater than, it was to the same date a year ago. In other words, it appeared that the boom had slowed down, not that a recession had set in.

Pyridine had eased off a bit since the market tightened up two or three months ago, but it was still much stronger than it had been a year ago. Domestic consumers were holding out for lower prices for imported material.

Xylene was moving a little more sluggishly, and trade sources said there were some soft spots. Yet some coke-oven producers were able to move their entire output without delay.

The creosote market was stable, with prices notably firm. Domestic producers' inventories were long, but a good bit of creosote was coming in from abroad.

July 1 Price Changes

Advanced

p-Cresol, 98%, drumlots only, 2c. per lb.
Diethylbenzene, 1½c. per lb.
Pentachlorophenol, drums only, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 4½c. per lb.
Rubber grade, bulk, contract, 4c. per lb.

Phenol was off slightly. However, the market was still in pretty good shape. Natural phenol was getting a bigger share of the total market, but its share was still a minor cut compared to the trade in synthetic material. A substantial surplus of production capacity was on standby.

Trade in phthalic anhydride remained slow. Producers were banking on the automobile model changeover and other stimulating factors seasonal in the fall for a shot in the arm. They had little hope for any marked improvement through the summer.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended June 23 would amount to 87.5 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,240,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,214,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,212,000 net tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,290,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
118.20	118.20	118.19	114.69

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Supplies were said to be slightly on the easy side of "balance." It could not be said that benzene was overabundant, but there was plenty of it around. This situation, in view of present capacity to produce and the increased capacity expected to come in during the next year and a half, was likely to remain characteristic of the market for the months immediately ahead. Some slow-up of demand was seasonally expected in July and August.

Creosote—The market was characteristically stable last week. Producers' inventories were still long, yet material was being imported in heavy volume. Domestic prices were notably firm at quotations established at the first of this year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 23 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	871,488
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,108,533
Benzene	gals.	3,317,273
Coaltar	gals.	16,305,264
Creosote	gals.	632,532
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,528,122
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	12,651
Toluene	gals.	730,926
Xylene	gals.	210,844

Cresylic Acid—Trade sources reported steady demand for a good volume of ADF material, marking a pronounced upturn from the position this market occupied four years or so ago.

The improvement was attributed to upgrading of material, elimination of former inconveniences by initiation of improved technics in distribution and . . . perhaps more important than anything else . . . stabilization of prices.

Some years ago British prices fluctuated erratically. In the late 'forties, beginning in 1947, they varied between extremes of 50c. per gallon and $1.65 per gallon. Last of the gambling years was 1952, when the range was from 85c. to $1.35 per gallon. Many purchasing agents got burned buying high and having to devaluate inventories when prices skidded. The victims were inclined to shy away from this market.

Then, British producers stabilized pricing policies. The range was 75c. to 85c. per gallon in 1953, steady at 75c. per gallon in the following year, 75c. to 85c. per gallon in 1955 and 85c. to 95c. per gallon in 1956. That built confidence among American purchasing agents, and they went back into the market.

The material itself has been greatly improved. Its dry point formerly was around 230° C because of an excessive xylenol content that inhibited reactivity and made this material rather unsatisfactory for use in production of phenol-formaldehyde resins and tricresyl phosphate. In recent years, British producers have installed improved distilling equipment and reduced the dry point to 224° to 225° C, getting a product that is just about optimum for duty-free acid.

Formerly, ADF material was delivered only in drums. Most big consumers, set up for handling materials in bulk, were unwilling to incur the danger, cost of labor and material loss concomitant to handling of drums. Now the practise was to bring in the acid in tanks or to transfer it from drums to the importer's storage tanks and ship it out to consumers in tankcars and tankwagons. The importer's expenses in transferring the material (in those cases where this operation was required) were largely offset by his return on the empty drums.

Dutiable acid has scarcely figured as a market factor. The duty on this material is generally regarded as prohibitive in the current market.

Pyridine—This market remained greatly improved as compared to the position observed a year ago, but supplies have eased up since March or April, when the market was really tight. At that time, importers were getting 66c. per pound for two degree material with little difficulty. Now consumers were bidding only 60c. per pound for foreign pyridine, while European producers were asking anywhere from 63c. to 65c. per pound. Domestic price was firm at 75c. per pound.

Toluene—There was no change from the generally overabundant supply position on toluol. Some producers were in better position than others. At the beginning of the month some producers reported that they had no idea where they would dispose of the month's production on toluene, yet by exerting a real sales effort they were able to end the month with virtually their entire output sold.

In the case of petroleum source producers there was no significant build-up of stock because of their allowing it to run into high octane gasoline. Thus it has been for some months, producers facing a disposal problem but always getting rid of it, sometimes in the export market, but

Coal Chemicals

getting rid of it. Over the long pull, with high octane gasoline expected to continue in steadily increased use, the feeling was generally held that toluene would not be as soft two years from now.

Intermediates

p-Cresol — Trade sources reported a steady demand for p-cresol last week. The increase of two weeks ago was to be on drumlots only and it was pointed out that over ninety percent of trading volume in the market is in tanklot quantities. Supply difficulties of some months ago have been relieved with the addition of increased production capacity. Producer inventories were characterized as being reasonable comfortable.

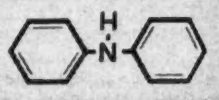
Under new schedules effective July 1 on contract, carloads and/or truckloads will be 52c. while l.c.l. will be 1c. higher per pound, delivered East of the Rockies. Export price the same as domestic on an f.a.s. basis.

Pentachlorophenol — Prices on drum packaging only will be advanced on contract July 1, making drum carlots 23 cents per pound and less than drum carlots 24½ to 31 cents per pound, depending upon quantity.

Bag prices remain unchanged, 22 cents per pound in carlots, and 23½ cents to 30 cents per pound in less than carlots, depending upon quantity.

Resorcinol—Producers reported holding inventories but indicated they were not burdensome. Withdrawals of technical material for use in waterproof adhensives was steady and served to exert a bolstering effect in the market. Finer grade material was in moderate demand in dye and pharmaceutical industries. Price was firm and unchanged.

EAGER BEAVER!



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EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT

Chemical Products

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Nopco Chemical Company Offers New Anti-Foamer

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has developed a new liquid anti-foamer, "Nopco NDW," for use with all major synthetic paint latices. By effectively eliminating foam, this 100 per cent active product ensures the production of paints with proper density, uniform weight, and improved brushing properties, according to the producer.

"Nopco NDW" is equally efficient in the latex systems of acrylic resin, polyvinyl acetate, and styrene-butadiene. Because of its lasting anti-foaming action, "Nopco NDW" permits the use of paint shakers for blending colors, it is reported.

TGA Man

—Continued from page 7

causing products by government researchers is of no value.

Touching on fear in business, Mr. Mayhem said, "A great many good lawyers appear to be so frightened of the implications of the Robinson-Patman act and of the laws against bad advertising that they are continually scaring the daylights out of their clients in the advice which they give them.

"I personally know of many companies, and the biggest scare the easiest, that fail to take advantage of their many legal rights and privileges because, forsooth, their lawyers tell them to look out for the FTC or the Department of Justice."

Mr. Mayhem said that efforts to have the poison ingredients on every household product listed on the label, according to efforts before both national and state legislatures, would completely defeat their own purpose.

"I believe that one of the main tasks of the Toilet Goods Association and of the California Cosmetic Association is to offset bad thinking on the part of their members. There is a lot of bad thinking in this industry and in places where it can affect the destinies of our industry. There is a deal of bad thinking in government. It is our government and one of our duties is to clear that bad thinking, Mr. Mayhem observed.

"TGA works at this task the year around and you in California do too on the local level. There is a lot of bad thinking among the scientific fraternity. Our scientific section is doing a lot to overcome it. At the local level, I can see a future for your group along the same lines.

"There is a peculiar lot of bad thinking about our industry among the medical profession. TGA has offered to help in a program of doctor education with respect to the cosmetic facts of life. So far, the AMA has not seemed overly receptive to the idea. There is a tremendous amount of bad thinking among educators and, sadly enough, among their students. TGA is planning an educational program for interested teachers and students. This is a long term project but one that I am sure will do a great deal of good," said the speaker.

Diethylbenzene Price Correction

In reporting a price advance on diethylbenzene by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., in last week's issue, OPD erroneously listed the new truckload quotation in drums as 16 cents per pound, f.o.b. producing points, freight allowed to destination. The new truckload price, which represents an increase of 1½ cents a pound, is, in fact, 16½ cents per pound and becomes effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

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Coke: *Foundry, Industrial & Metallurgical*
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading was maintained at a fair level during June, but producers looked forward to reduced activity and buying interest during the third quarter. Such reduced interest in drugs in particular, and to some extent in fine chemicals was due to the expected plant vacation shutdowns during July and August, as well as the seasonal nature of many of the pharmaceuticals.

Certain items such as quinine salts and caffeine were due for a seasonal boom, because of the use of quinine sulfate and other salts in the "gin and tonic" beverage trade, and the use of caffeine in cola drinks. The good trade volume in caffeine, however, was marred somewhat, so far as domestic producers was concerned, by the fact that imports at prices below what the American manufacturer can produce, come into the country at a rate equal to about one third the nation's consumption.

Contrasted to last year when both crops and collections of domestic botanicals were bad, which had created year long shortages in some items, the new crop this year looked very promising and in such things as cascara sagrada root and mandrake root, as well as many others, appeared to be better than average. Papain was a trouble spot, with supplies tight, offerings from primary markets very slim, and the quality of shipments so poor that rejections were a high percentage of the total.

Antibiotics—Despite the building of antibiotic manufacturing facilities abroad by American manufacturers, jointly owned American and foreign firms, and exclusively owned foreign firms, the American made and produced antibiotics were still moving into world markets in heavy volume. However, there has been some rather wide shifting in the direction which these exports have taken—usually going into areas where no local production is available.

Compared to last year, January and February saw a decline in the exports of penicillin, but an increase in the exports of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. Bacitracin exports were sharply increased. Domestically, antibiotic demand remained high but the summer months were expected to see demand seasonally decline. Prices were firm and unchanged from the new higher levels established some weeks ago.

Aspirin—Prior to the April price advance, users had laid in heavy supplies to beat the price rise. These large inventories were such that business in April and May was quite slow. Early June saw a notable pick up in business volume for inventory replacement purposes.

This artificial spurt in business was not expected to have any permanency about it though, because now is the time that the use of aspirin in cold preparations meets its seasonal slump. Accordingly, business was not expected to be very brisk for the months immediately ahead. It was, however, expected to pick up late in the third and early in the fourth quarter.

Barbiturates—Supplies of all commercial grades were quite ample to take care of all needs. Pharmaceutical use was expected to be seasonally off during the summer months. Modest demands were felt in some quarters to be made even more so, due to competitive influence from the tranquilizers and so-called non-habit forming "sleep pills." Prices on barbituric acid and its various salts and alkyl substituted compounds remained firm and unchanged.

Caffeine — This is the season when pharmaceutical use of caffeine in APC pills tapers off sharply, and the consumption of caffeine in soft drinks rises very abruptly. By far the largest consumption of caffeine is in soft drinks.

In total, the volume of caffeine business is quite substantial. However, unfortunately for domestic caffeine producers, this is one of the items in which imports have cut heavily into the volume of domestic business due to low tariffs. Imported material comes into the country now at prices which amount to about $2.35 per pound duty paid. Domestic material sells at prices of $2.80 per pound for the hydrous and $3 per pound for the anhydrous.

It could be estimated that imports now account for about a third of the consumption. During the first three months of this year imports amounted to 162,793 pounds. The growth of imports at the expense of domestic production might be indicated by the fact that in 1952 imports were 142,220 pounds, and in 1956 they were 611,182 pounds. Consumption rates during that time were, of course, increased, but not in anywhere near that proportion.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
63.83	63.83	63.84	65.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Quinine Sulfate—The relatively low pharmaceutical use of this item would, at this time, seasonally dwindle to hardly more than a trickle. Actually, however, business in quinine sulfate is just getting into its season of boom because of its beverage use in "gin and tonic" drinks. To what extent naringin, a bitter citrus bioflavonoid from grapefruit, has gotten into this market at the expense of quinine was not known for certain.

Reserpine—Factors in this market tended toward the quiet side. Prices were a bit soft, supplies were more than ample to meet all calls, and there was considerable watchful waiting on the part of certain potential users to see whether this material, meprobamate, or some other tranquilizing drug would eventually find widest clinical acceptance in the field of chemopsychotic therapy. Sustained good interest was still being shown in reserpine products for hypertensive treatment.

Salicylates—Business was expected to be seasonally off in the metallic and alkyd salicylates used in the pharmaceutical trade for the next quarter. However, June business was pretty good because of orders for inventory replacement. July and August orders were expected to be hardly more than moderate. Prices were firm and unchanged, being felt likely to hold for the third quarter.

Sulfa Drugs—Business volume was reported as steady and at a fair volume. Prices were firm and unchanged. The overall sulfa drug business has moderately held its own in competition with the antibiotics, to the extent that output has actually increased over the years.

For example in 1940 there were three sulfa drugs with a combined production of 663,000 pounds annually. Today there are around twenty-five different sulfa drugs with a combined output in excess of 3,000,000 pounds per year. During the last year increased interest has been shown in sulfa drug therapeutics when it was found that combinations of them were more effective than single salts. Production this year was running well ahead of last year.

Botanicals

Perhaps the most uncomfortable situation in the botanical market was the serious problem involving papain. Demand was heavy, supplies tight, and material arriving from abroad was in large part not up to FDA specifications. This involved, not merely rejecting the material and hoping that the next shipment would be better, because rejections had reached a point where something needed to be done to recondition the rejected material here, in order to bring it up to specification requirements. This was held as the most likely solution to the supply problem, because offerings from primary markets were extremely limited.

Favorable weather domestically tended toward a better than average new crop of domestic botanicals for this year. Things looked even more favorable than they did a week or two ago. There were ups and downs, of

course, with such items as a record breaking peppermint acreage contrasted with a spearmint acreage some 5 percent less than a year ago.

Many items on which a severe shortage existed last year because of a short crop position were expected to show-up better than average this year.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Contrasted to last year when collections were so small that there was not enough to go around, this year's new crop was better than usual and dealers felt that there would be an ample supply this year. New crop material moved in the price range of 33 to 34 cents per pound.

Digitalis Leaves — Market was routine. Stocks were adequate and with favorable growing conditions in evidence thus far, it was felt that the fall harvest would yield adequate stocks to cover the steady year round need for this item.

Ladyslipper Root — Dealers stocks on this small volume, but important, domestic botanical have been exhausted for many weeks. Trade sources indicated that new material could be expected in the latter part of this month and early in July.

Lycopodium—Material continues scarce and high priced. Dealer quotations listed this material at $4.50 per pound. Buyers were on the sidelines.

Papain—Price is unchanged from last week. Dealers here reported both African and Ceylon in tight supply with little buying activity in evidence. Trade sources indicated that the industry was seeking some solution to the problem of reconditioning detained material in order to pass FDA inspection. Little or no material was being offered at primary centers, it was said.

Rhubarb Root—This imported item remains in good year round demand. Price has been unchanged for many weeks and was firm at 30c. per pound. Supply and demand in this market was said to be nicely balanced.

P. A. Reports

—Continued from page 3

equal to, or worse than items which they received a few years ago.

Surprisingly, 51 percent thought they were better and only 19 percent worse, with the remaining 30 percent seeing no difference.

There has been little overall change in the commodity price situation during the past month. Competition has continued to restrain increases, despite higher costs. Of course, there has been movement in special commodity groups such as the weakness apparent in the nonferrous metals, headed by lead and zinc; and the strength shown by steel scrap and paper. On the whole, however, almost 75 percent report that prices are the same as last month.

Inventories

Purchasing executives are continuing their drive to reduce inventories. There are practically no instances where purchases are being made to "beat" anticipated price advances, and great care is being exercised to be sure that stocks on hand are at the minimum working level consistent with present and anticipated production schedules. Thirty-five percent of our members say they have less on hand than last month, and 51 percent report no change.

Employment

There is a definite seasonal influence on employment reported this month. Some types of industries are reporting greater numbers of employes, while others show declines. In general, there is a slight overall improvement this month over May. Those reporting increased employment rose to 17 percent, from May's 12 percent. Those indicating declines dropped from 25 percent in May to 21 percent in June. Sixty-two percent say there is no change over May.

Buying Policy

Buyers continue their cautious reserve in making forward commitments. While a very slight increase is noted in those willing to order production materials ninety days in advance, from 16 percent to 21 percent in June, there is a like increase in those who feel thirty days is sufficient. There is no enthusiasm for lead times in excess of ninety days.

On MRO items, there are still 92 percent who buy in the hand-to-mouth to sixty-day range. There is not much feeling that this situation will change in the third quarter.

With a predicted early introduction of new automobile models, buyers are lengthening lead times somewhat on purchases of capital equipment to meet production schedules. Last month, 51 percent reported a lead time of 120 days or over, while 54 percent are in this category in June.

Specific Commodity Changes

The relatively stable commodity price situation is reflected in the small number of items reported as either up or down this month.

On the up side are: Steel scrap, paper, raw sugar, aluminum sulfate, electrical equipment.

On the down side are: Brass ingots, lead, zinc, lubricating oil.

In short supply are: Nickel, steel plates, steel structurals, stainless steel.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Bremen
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—29 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
19 dms, Sandoz Inc, Harve
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Horbacher, Bremen
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Horbacher, Hamburg
37 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
37 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel, Calvet & Co, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY— 50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY OXIDE—20 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARECA PALM LEAVES—1 ble, Decorville Canada Ltd, Kobe
ARROWROOT—7,099 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol & Co, St Vincent
BALL CLAY—2,720 bgs, Avonmouth
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 dms, James E Fox, Rotterdam
BARIUM CHLORIDE—18 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM HYDRATE—40 bgs, Mohegan International Corp, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
43 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Port Au Prince
121 bgs, Tampico
50 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—20 cs, Colombo
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—50 dms, D F Young, Antwerp,
BRONZE POWDER—8 cs, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Bremen
BUCHU LEAVES—15 bls, S B Penick & Co, Capetown
CALCIUM LACTATE—110 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—15 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Richard J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trdg Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—438 bgs, Tampico
CARNAUBA WAX—1,163 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahyba
375 bgs, Frederic Henjes, Parnahyba
123 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Wm Diehl, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, Parnahyba
128 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Parnahyba
188 bgs, Strahl & Pitch, Parnahyba
222 bgs, Wm Diehl, Fortaleza-Ceara
312 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza-Ceara
211 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Co, Fortaleza-Ceara
333 bgs, Michael Hassel, Fortaleza-Ceara
225 bgs, Frank B Ross, Sao Luiz
19 bgs, River Plate Corp, Sao Luiz
188 bgs, River Plate Corp, Parnahyba
61 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products Inc, Bahia
53 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Co, Fortaleza-Ceara
391 bgs, First National City Bank, Fortaleza-Ceara
151 bgs, Parnahyba
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—96 tons, Mitchel Beck & Co, Lourenco Marques
CELERY OIL—4 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Havre
CELLULOSE ACETATE—54 cs, Paper Corp of U S, Hamburg
CHALK—1,600 bgs, N H Weitner, Antwerp
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Avonmouth
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—3 dms Chase Manhattan Bank, Mombasa
CITRONELLA OIL—30 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
5 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
5 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Honk Kong
10 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Keelung
33 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Hong Kong
50 dms, Export Import Service Inc, Hong Kong
30 dms, Hong Kong
10 dms, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—57 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
124 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT POWDER—20 cs, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—23 dms, Proctor & Gamble, Manila
600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
440 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COCONUT OIL, HYDROGENATED—22 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—29 bgs, H H Pike & Co, London
CODLIVER OIL—75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Sandur
114 dms, Peder DeVold Oil Co, Hamburg
COD OIL—100 dms, Reilly-Whiteman Co St Johns
COLOMBO ROOT—102 bgs, Lourenco Marques
COPPER OXIDE—10 dms, M Thalker, Hamburg
COQUIRANA GUM—98 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Itacoatiara
COUMARIN—4 dms, Havre
CRESYLIC ACID—163 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Madras
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Mitsubishi Intern Corp, Kobe
120 cs, Colombo
DAMMAR GUM—54 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
DANDELION LEAVES—6 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID—3 kgs, Schwartz Lab, Glasgow
DEXTRIN—700 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—2 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
DINITRO STILBENE DISULFONIC ACID—9 cks, Berkshire Color Co, Antwerp
DYESTUFFS—2 csks, Sandoz Inc, Havre
14 dms, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EPHEDRINE ANHYDROUS—1 cs, Havre
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, Havre
ETHYLENE GLYCOL—2 cs, Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—78 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
36 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
5 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
3 dms, Vick Chemical Co, London
32 dms, Seville
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
25 dms, Consumer Import Co, Yokohama
6 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Manila
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
54,870 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
112,857 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
102,013 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
98,815 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
112,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GELATIN—260 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
748 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
600 bgs, B Young & Co, London
400 bgs, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—19 bls, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
GINGER—86 bgs, J Kelly, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—241 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
300 bls, Brown Bros, La Guaria
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,077 tons, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
10,438 tons—United States Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ICHTHAMMOL—5 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—32 bgs, First National City Bank, Panama
IRON POWDER—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
J ACID—53 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
JAPAN WAX—3 cs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Kobe
KOLA NUTS—213 bgs, United Africa Co, Lagos
LACTALBUMIN—232 dms, Whitson Products, Rotterdam
LAUDANUM GUM—25 cs, Meer Corp, Cadiz
LAUREL LEAVES—40 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
LAURIC ACID—150 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Copenhagen
LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
1 dm, J D Walsh, Port Au Prince
LINDANE 544 dms, Chemical Insecticide Corp, Rotterdam
LITHARGE—782 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN MEAL—60 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
LYCOPODIUM—3 kegs, Meer Corp, London
MAGNESITE—100 bgs, Cosmos Metal Alloys, Rijeka
MANGROVE BARK—1,125 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,360 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM—200 bgs, Alfredo Villagran, Arica
MASSARANDUBA WAX—1,410 blocks, Hanover Bank, Belem Para
MERCURY—28 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
1,061 flks, Cadiz
MESITYLENE—1 dm, Eastman Kodak Co, Rotterdam
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—20 bbls, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
METHYLPYRROLIDONE—2 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—9,816 tons, Southern Sugar & Molasses Co, Vita
NAPTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—60 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa
NUTMEG—238 bgs, First National City Bank, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—106 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza-Ceara
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Unanue & Sons, La Goulette
50 dms, De Simone Bros, La Goulette
125 dms, National City Bank, Seville
50 dms, A Fantis, Seville
13 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
103 dms, Malaga
PALMKERNEL OIL—213 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—18 cs, Dar Es Salaam
17 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, Antwerp
PATCHOULI LEAVES—72 bgs, George Uhe Co, Mombasa
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—2 dms, C P Steuer, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
800 bls, E J Lang, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
1,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
200 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ezi Dunwoody, Bremen
250 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEATMOSS—2,805 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
3,809 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—83,829 bbls, California Oil Co, Punta Cardon
262,777 bbls, 33,761 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
129,341 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
99,160 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
110,332 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
112,513 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
241,237 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,039 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
103,580 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, Reichhold Chemical Inc, Rotterdam
PINENEEDLE OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Mombasa
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—1 cs, National Starch Products Inc, Oslo
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM OCTAMETAPHOSPHATE—113 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICATE—2 dms, Havre
PROPARGYL ALCOHOL—95 dms, Rotterdam
PYRIDINE—76 dms, Fallek Products Corp, Rotterdam
PYRROLIDONE—12 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSEMARY OIL—12 dms, Seville
RUTILE SAND—4,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
340 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
1,003 bgs, Metal Traders, Brisbane
SABADILLA SEED—38 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, La Guaria
SACCHARIN—15 dms, Levian & Co, Rotterdam
SALT, MEDICINAL—4 dms, Henry & Co, Hamburg
SANTAL OIL—1 cs, Havre
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,940 bgs, Rotterdam
SENNA LEAVES—162 bls, Madras
SESAME OIL—50 dms, Hasman & Baxt, Aarhus
143 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—550 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies Inc, Cutuco
395 bgs, A Sahadi, Cutuco
SHELLAC—27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
25 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
175 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Bremen
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
SORVA GUM—272 cs, Hanover Bank, Manaus
127 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manaus
508 cs, Grace National Bank, Manaus
395 cs, Toronto Dominion Bank, Manaus
443 cs, Grace National Bank, Itacoatiara
339 cs, Hanover Bank, Itacoatiara
175 cs, Bank of New York, Itacoatiara
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Mohegan International Corp, Hamburg
110 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
940 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM DIETHYL DITHIOCARBONATE—1 kg, Chemimpex, London
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—300 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
STARCH—600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
TALC—20,805 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,051 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
440 bgs, Manhatten Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
4,082 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA, PEARL—551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
287 bgs, Manhatten Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TIMBO ROOT—600 bdls, F R Squibb, Belem Para
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, La Libertad
3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, La Libertad
TRAGACANTH GUM—39 bgs, Gill & Duffus Inc, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—3 dms, C P Steuer, Antwerp
395 dms, Venice
TRIFOLIUM FLOWERS—29 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
UMBER—693 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
VALONIA CUPS—2,350 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VALONIA EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—75 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
VANILLA, CUT—13 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Transworld Shipping Corp, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—958 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WOOL GREASE—81 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Sydney
62 dms, Davies Turner, Trieste
6 cs, James E Fox, Genoa
52 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Port Adelaide
53 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
103 dms, National Bank of Asia, Melbourne
ZINC OXIDE—2 bgs, Henley & Co, Antwerp
ZINC SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—6,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brisbane
3,100 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ANNATTO SEED—50 bgs, Callao
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs, Lourenco Marques
COPRA—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
COPRA CAKE—4,020 bgs, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Zamboanga
CUMIN SEED—92 bgs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Kobe
CUTTLEBONE—18 cs, Joe Murez Co, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Mitsubishi International Co, Kobe
2 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,855 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Hong Kong
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,153 tons, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
34,512 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
90,000 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Vancouver
193,458 bbls, Standard Oil Co, La Salina
123,000 bbls, Union Oil Co, Vancouver
12,723 tons, Richfield Oil Co, La Libertad
31,450 tons, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
191,755 bbls, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, San Juan Del Sur
SODIUM NITRATE—11,908 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,900 bgs, Lourenco Marques
1,800 bgs, Durban
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—130 dms, Glasgow
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,291 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—2,000 tons, Split
MIMOSA EXTRACT—770 bgs, Beira
NAPHTHALENE—1,373 bgs, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
2,143 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
36 dms, Simon & Son, Casablanca
36 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Casablanca
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, Hirsh Co, Bremen
500 bls, Philadelphia National Bank, Bremen
500 bls, Philadelphia National Bank, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Copenhagen
5,223 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,784 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
118,806 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
118,724 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
121,258 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
734,990 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
375,244 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
115,167 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Brighton
114,048 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
534,639 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Metal & Residue Co, Sydney
7,991 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane
3,992 bgs, Metal Trader's, Brisbane
7,495 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brizbane
1,000 bgs, McKay Co, Brisbane
500 bgs, Vandegrift Co, Brisbane
UREA CRYSTALS—5,000 bgs, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
VANILLA—41 cs, Vera Cruz
WATTLE EXTRACT—848 bgs, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—3,930 bgs, Vandegrift Co, Brisbane
ZIRCON & RUTILE SAND—58,787 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CINNAMON QUILLS—30 bls, Colombo
CUBE ROOT—27 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributing Co, Callao
KELPMEAL—800 bgs, M Clyde Blanpea, Oslo
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Monteverde & Parodi, Marseilles
200 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEPPER—70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—250,666 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaquero
30,904 tons, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
320,507 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Saud
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, San Juan Del Sur
100 bgs, Puerto Escondido
SODIUM NITRATE—2,500 bgs, 1202 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—225 cs, Wing Coffee Co, Hong Kong

N.Y. AIC Elects Becker To Be Its New Chairman

Dr. Ernest I. Becker, professor of organic chemistry at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been elected chairman of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. The chapter named George F. Foy, Shulton, Inc., Clifton, N. J., chairman-elect.

Re-elected treasurer was Shephard Stigman, of G. M. Basford & Co., New York. The new secretary is Dr. Kurt S. Konigsbacker, of Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York. Councilors for the term 1957-1960 are Dr. Louis Fibel, professor of chemistry, New York City Community College, Brooklyn, and Carl A. Setterstrom, special projects manager, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn. The immediate past-chairman, Dr. Murray Berdick, co-ordinator of research for Evans Research & Development Corporation, has been named representative to the national council.

Antibiotic Rules Amended

Several amendments to regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering the certification of antibiotic drugs were published in the *Federal Register* last week. The amendments had to do with bacitracin-polymyxin ointment and zinc bacitracin-polymyxin ointment, and with the certification of chlortetracycline drugs.

Plant Food Council Elects Executive Group Members

The National Plant Food Council, at its annual business meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, elected a number of members to the executive committee for the 1957-58 fiscal year. They were:

C. T. Prindeville, Swift & Co., Chicago; E. A. Geoghegan, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La.; Marlin G. Geiger, W. R. Grace & Co., New York; John A. Miller, Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; Ralph B. Douglass, Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.; H. A. Parker, Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Ala.; Dean Gidney, United States Potash Company division of U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York; John Christian, inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and L. D. George, Richmond Guano Company, Richmond, Va.

The institute also elected twelve new members to the board of directors for terms expiring in 1960 and two members to the board to fill unexpired terms.

For terms expiring in 1960 the following were elected to the board:

Charles W. Baldwin, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. G. Black, Ark-Mo Plant Food Company, Corning, Ark.; T. F. Bridgers, Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.; Peter Colefax, American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.; Ralph B. Douglass, Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.; Sidney Ellis, Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; Robert U. Haslanger, Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York.

Also, Stanley Learned, Phillips Petroleum Corporation, Bartlesville, Okla.; A. W. Mohr, California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; W. T. Steele, Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc., Riichmond, Va.; James E. Totman, Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., and Thomas M. Ware, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

D. H. Banks, sr., Banks Fertilizer Company, St. Matthews, S. C., was elected to the board to fill the unexpired term of George W. Gage, Anderson, S. C., expiring in 1958, and John Christian, Monsanto Chemical Company, inorganic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., was elected to fill the unexpired term of A. Frank Reed, of the same company.

Pramoxine Preparations Urged for Sale at Counter

Pramoxine hydrochloride preparations for minor burns, insect bites and skin irritations are proposed to placed on the growing list of drugs available for over-the-counter sale, according to the Food and Drug Administration. The agency has invited comments on the proposal during the next thirty days.

The preparations containing the drug must be labeled in conformity with the conditions laid down in the proposed order which include:

The directions for use recommend or suggest not more than four applications of the preparations per day, unless directed by a physician.

The labeling bears, in juxtoposition with the directions for use, clear warning statements against: prolonged use; application to large areas of the body; continued use if redness, irritation, swelling, or pain persists or increases, unless directed by a physician; and use in the eyes or nose.

The order proposes to limit over-the-counter sales to preparations containing not more than 1 percent of pramoxine hydrochloride.

Drug Guild Set to Convene June 27-28 in Atlantic City

Drug & Allied Products Guild will hold its first annual convention at the Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on June 27 and 28. The Guilds' first annual "Man of the Year Award" will be presented at the luncheon on Friday, June 28.

Pan-American Congress

—Continued from page 7

in Geneva, Switzerland, will review the work of WHO at the first plenary session. Dr. C. A. Morrell, chief of the Food and Drug Directorate in Ottawa, Canada, and Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., medical director of the US Food and Drug Administration, will also address this session. A special symposium to discuss the proposal for establishing an inter-American agency for the registration, inscription and distribution of drugs, will be the feature of the section on pharmacy laws and ethics.

In fostering high education standards, Dr. Jesus M. Bianco, of Caracas, Venezuela, will present an address entitled "Professional Practice and Pharmaceutical Education in the University," while the president of the Central American Pharmaceutical Federation, Lic. Hans Raven of San Jose, Costa Rica, will speak on "Uniform Education Standards for the Reciprocity of Pharmacists in the Americas."

A further discussion of pharmacy education will be held in the section on pharmaceutical education.

Volwiler a Speaker

Pharmaceutical research will be reviewed at the third plenary session by Dr. E. H. Volwiler of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Francisco Giral of Mexico City, and Dr. Raymond M. Rice of Indianapolis, Ind. Two separate sessions of the section on manufacturing pharmacy will be held, as will sections on all other phases of pharmacy such as history, hospital pharmacy, economics, and practical pharmacy.

Special sections devoted to scientific pharmacy include chemistry, pharmacognosy and pharmacology. Journal editors and editors of pharmacopoeias and formularies will also hold one session each to discuss problems of mutual interest. Titles and abstracts of papers for presentation on any of the section programs must be received by the appropriate section secretary no later than September 1.

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- TRIMETHYL BORATE
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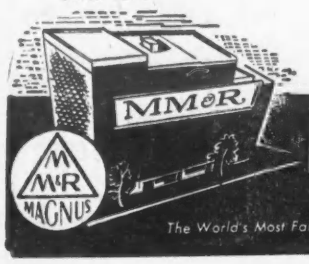

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Positions on the whole appeared to soften a little with slight movement reported in most areas of this market last week, dealers here reported. The exceptions appeared to be the citrus and other oils used seasonally. Few price shifts were noted, though one dealer in seeds and spices noted that prices were in general showing a softer tone in that area of the market. Shifts recorded in the essential oils market were in clove leaf and guaiacwood oils while in the aromatic chemicals market, anethol declined 15 cents per pound on spot. The new listing for clove oil is a $1.05 to $1.25 per pound range, a 10 cent per pound decline, while the new guaiacwood quote on spot is a range of $1.15 to $1.50 per pound, a 10 cent per pound decline.

A Tariff Commission report noted last week that flavor and perfume materials output amounted to 44 million pounds in 1956, or five percent more than the 42 million pounds reported for 1955. Sales, it was noted, amounted to less than 39 million pounds, valued at $53 million, in 1956, compared with 36 million pounds valued at $53 million in 1955.

Production of cyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1956 amounted to 25 million pounds, 4 percent more than the 24 million pounds reported for 1955. Important cyclic products include methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil) terpineols, anethol and phenethyl alcohol.

Sales of cyclic flavor and perfume materials were 20 million pounds, valued at $31 million in 1956.

Production of acyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1956 amounted to 19 million pounds, 6 percent more than the 18 million pounds reported for 1955.

A virtual lack of demand from consumers in seed and spices, a responsible local source noted last week, caused a price recession in all positions. Foreign markets similarly declined, it was noted, though to a lesser extent and, towards the end of the week, Sarawak developed individual strength and almost closed the gap with lampong, a fact which tends to confirm at least in part, earlier reports of a small sarawak crop.

Statistically, the source noted, nothing has happened since last week, which warrants any change in the overall appraisal of the market. No doubt, domestic consuming demand will once again assert itself and in view of the fact that the undertone abroad continues steady, the New York market is bound to reflect this before long.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Clove leaf oil, 10c. per lb.
Guaiacwood, 10c. per lb.
Anethole, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
144.83	144.93	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—A report from Taipeh states that Communist China's invasion of the citronella market in Europe caused serious concern in Formosa. According to data by Nationalist China's import and export association, Formosa sent 40 to 45 percent to Europe and 10 to 15 percent to Japan over the past four years. From January to May this year exports to European countries dropped suddenly to between 10 to 20 percent; exports to Japan were reduced to 10 percent, while those in the United States remained the same.

According to officials of the association, the worlds greatest consumer of citronella is the United States, which does not buy Communist citronella oil. Normally these officials claim Europe obtains its citronella oil from the United States.

Clove—This oil floundered again in spot listing last week, dealers here reported, marking the second consecutive week of such movement. Previously the material had moved downward 5c. per pound. The last price decline, 10c. per pound, brings the spot listing for clove leaf oil down to a range of $1.05 to a $1.25 per pound spot range quote.

Guaiacwood—This material showed a softening tone last week on spot, dealers here reported. The new listings are a range of $1.15 to $1.50 per pound, figures that are about 10c. per pound less than was previously quoted on spot for guaiacwood oil.

Lime—This and California orange oil, sources here reported last week, displayed marked strength as the result of the seasonal spurt in sales since both articles have been in a strong statistical position for some months. The hot spell dominating the country at present, although appearing rather late, has brought out the brisk demand for the fruit flavors and other specialty items for the soft drink trade. It was also noted that there are ample quantities of Floridan orange oil to be had on spot and for shipment but many larger users prefer to use the Californian oil.

Nutmeg—One source noted last week that continued scarcity of nutmeg, which has been in short supply for some time, is indicated for at least another year. A representative of the West Indian Growers association, it was noted, has just confirmed the fact that the 1957 crop will be only 20 percent of the pre-hurricane harvest. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that there will be carry-overs of excess merchandise which has helped during the past eighteen months, to temper the effects of the 1955 hurricane that devastated the Island of Granada and destroyed some 75 percent of the producing trees. It was generally felt at that time that it would take the Island at least five to seven years to recover from the storm damage. Prior to the hurricane, Granada was supplying more than 50 percent of the world consumption of nutmegs with a crop of over 5,000,000 pounds per annum.

Although current prices should encourage maximum production from the East Indies, it is doubtful that the market will be able to get any more assistance from this area than last year. Europe is consuming many of the nutmegs that would normally come to this country for distillat on purposes and there is a considerable demand for the spice. As a result, the price for edible and distilling nutmegs has advanced a full ten percent in the past six or eight weeks, and continued high prices are expected for a long time ahead.

Peppermint—This year's peppermint acreage, according to a recent government report, is the highest on record; spearmint acreage, on the other hand, is estimated at 14,000 acres, 5 percent below last year and 15 percent below average.

The 1957 pepermint acreage compared with 46,300 acreage last year and the average of 42,140 acres. Increases over 1956 are indicated for all states except Michigan which shows no change.

There was relatively little winter injury to old peppermint fields in Michigan and Wisconsin. In eastern Washington, peppermint is in generally good condition although some fields are showing bare spots. Rainy weather has slowed field work and

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended June 14

Black Pepper, 2 lots, 120 bags.
Caraway Seed, 10 lots, 1,250 bags.
Cassia, 6 lots, 475 bags.
Celery Seed, 5 lots, 398 bags.
Cherries, Sour, 140 barrels.
Dill Seed, 2 lots, 140 bags.
Ginger, 6 lots, 737 bags.
Gum Karaya, 11 lots, 383 bags.
Kola Nuts, 424 bags.
Mace, 6 cases.
Marjoram Leaves, 200 bags.
Nutmegs, 10 lots, 527 bags.
Papain, 10 cases.
Senna Leaves, 2 lots, 72 bags.
Sesame Seed, 6 lots, 1,000 bags.
Thyme Leaves, 80 bags.
Turmeric, 2 lots, 227 bags.

many fields are quite weedy. Fields in western Washington are in good shape.

A substantial decrease in spearmint acreage is indicated for Indiana and Washington. The Washington acreage is still larger than average.

Following is a table of the indicated acreage planted this year, compared with 1956 and the 1949-55 average:

	Average 1949-55	1956	Ind. 1957
Peppermint:			
Indiana	10,800	12,500	13,000
Michigan	8,440	6,000	6,000
Wisconsin	1,900	2,800	3,100
Washington	7,270	11,000	12,000
Oregon	13,730	14,000	15,000
Total	41,140	46,300	49,100
Spearmint:			
Indiana	9,170	6,700	6,600
Michigan	6,310	5,000	4,500
Washington	1,630	*3,000	2,900
Total	16,410	*14,700	14,000

* Revised.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—One major producer of this material, according to a source, has reduced its spot listings, it was noted last week. The new quote for anethol is 95c. per pound for truckload quantities and 98c. per pound for less carload lots. This means a 15c. per pound reduction in the price of anethol. The prices are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Batavia's and Korintje's are on the bargaining shelf, one dealer on spot noted last week. Spots, it was said, are selling below replacement levels and have been for several months. Import business is at a standstill. In time, demand will force spot levels higher, it was suggested. However, no evidence pointing toward this eventuality was offered.

Cloves—One source claimed that importers are losing interest in this material. Stocks, it was said, are small for this time of the year.

Pepper—Supplies of red pepper, one source said, are somewhat tight. Hontakas and Santakas inched ahead last week. Reserves of this grade are larger than other types but they are about normal for this season of the year.

White pepper prices remained unchanged last week on spot, it was noted, despite continued strength for shipment.

Black pepper prices backed off slightly from the peak reached last week. This settling, it was said, followed somewhat narrower interest in spots and nearbys. However, the demand that did appear in the market was sufficient to maintain values at about 1 cent a pound under last week's highs. Spot released supplies are reportedly strong and any sizable order is difficult to fill at competitive market levels.

Markets at origin were slightly easier as well, but shippers were unwilling to reduce their levels materially to meet low bids. India, by and large, was higher than Singapore. Sarawak and Lampong offer the best values in the shipment positions. Nevertheless, there was practically no difference between June shipment from Singapore and September shipment. Obviously all concerned need to see heavier arrivals of the Sarawak crop before pushing futures.

Vanilla Beans—Prices remained firm for this material, one source noted last week. Comparatively few offers were coming from Madagascar due to small stocks. New crop whole Mexican beans are beginning to arrive here, it was noted. Sellers are quite firm in their ideas regarding price because of the firmness in the Bourbon beans.

Dragoco Relocating July 1

Dragoco, Inc., on July 1 will move to a new location at 250 Broadway, New York. The firm's offices, laboratories and stockroom will occupy the entire seventh floor of the building, where Dragoco will have facilities for manufacturing and shipping its perfume and flavor specialties. The new telephone number will be CAnal 6-5813.

BDSA Will No Longer

—Continued from page 3

department with the WOCs serving, probably, as deputy directors or as consultants. He hopes to be able to surround the position with enough prestige to induce qualified men with admnistrative ability to continue to offer their services, while at the same time satisfying congressional critics of businessmen in government.

Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore is presently deputy director of the chemical and rubber division. He was appointed to that post when BDSA and the WOC program were set up several years ago. He previously had been chief of the chemical division in the old office of domestic commerce.

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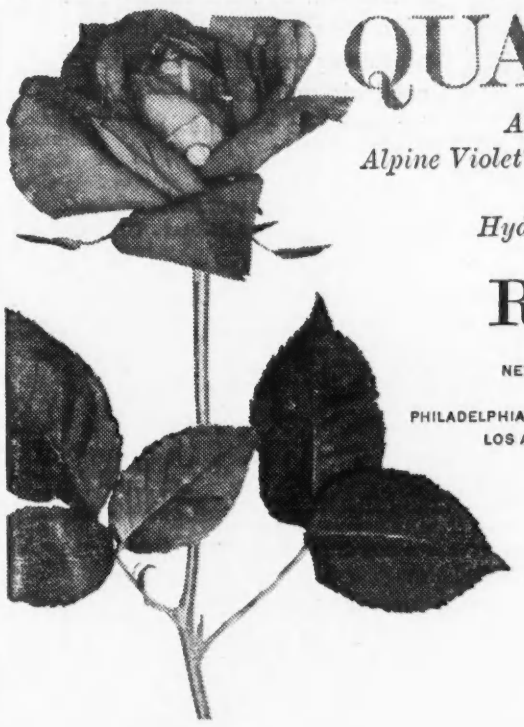

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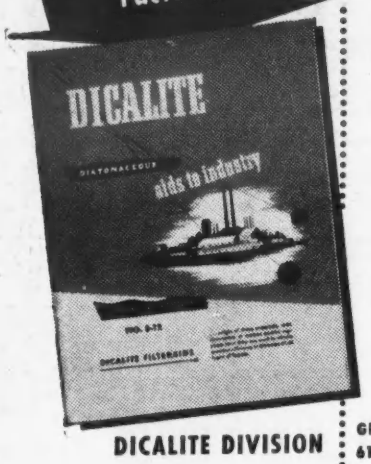

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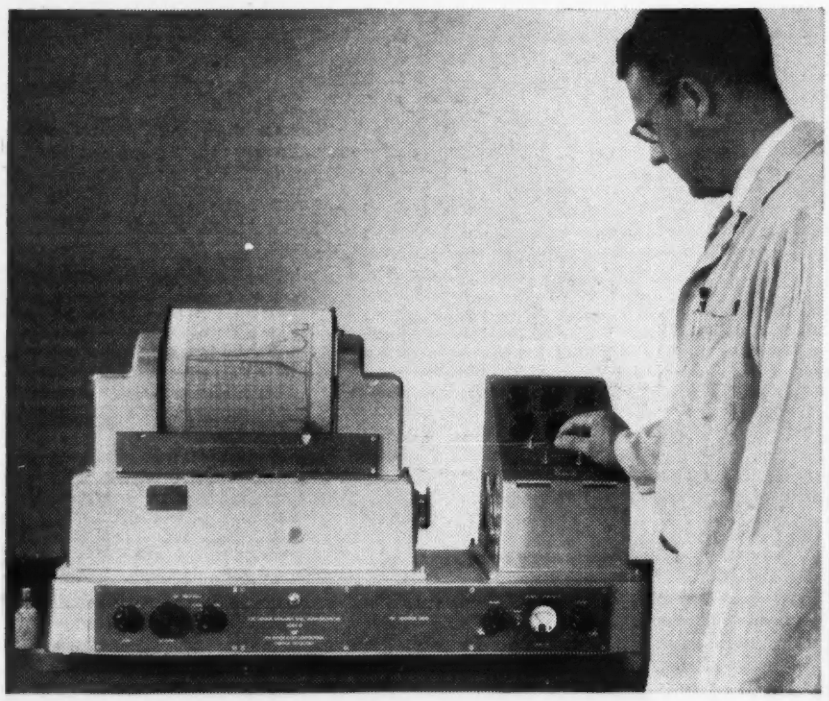

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Alcohol-Butadiene Scheme Gets Large 'NO'

—Continued from page 3

million bushels of grain a year. The commission did not recommend the program, however, but merely offered it as a suggestion for reducing the surplus grain problem.

Last week, Sen. Curtis introduced another bill in the senate based on the report of the presidential commission. This is S 2306 and has more than two dozen other sponsors.

It would carry out the recommendations made by the commission that an agricultural research and industrial board be set up to carry on a broad program of research with increased appropriations from congress and money earmarked from customs receipts.

The most vigorous objection to the alcohol-butadiene proposal came from under secretary of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess. He pointed out that the government's synthetic rubber facilities were sold to private industry two years ago with the understanding that no unsold plants would be operated for the account of the government as a rubber producing facility.

Butadiene in Easy Supply Today

"The situation today is that butadiene is in easy supply," Mr. Burgess said, "and this condition is expected to continue. More butadiene capacity will be available in 1958 than will be needed for the foreseeable requirements for all rubber and all other purposes through 1959.

"The companies which bought the twenty-six of the twenty-seven government-owned synthetic rubber facilities have expanded capacity and have found new industrial applications for their products. They have successfully filled the needs of industry and are creating an export market, all without any increase in the price of synthetic rubber.

"It seems neither fair nor logical for these purchasers of the government facilities to have to face substantial competition subsidized by the government since they were fully entitled to believe that their taking-over of the government-owned plants in 1955-56 signaled the end of government operations in synthetic rubber.

"Among other unfortunate results, this would undoubtedly create a large surplus of butadiene which would not only have a depressing effect on the market, but would necessitate a cutback in private production and stifle any incentive or further growth among the private producers."

The Department of Agriculture, over the signature of under secretary True D. Morse, said that it favored any measure which would result in increased economic utilization of grain, but it was against S1741. Mr. Morse pointed out that it would be necessary for the alcohol for conversion into butadiene to be available at not more than twenty-five cents a gallon. To produce alcohol at that price, the grain would have to be acquired at 62½ cents a bushel.

"The technics for the production of alcohol from grain are, in the main, well known," Mr. Morse said. "In the process of producing butadiene from alcohol, about 60 percent of the alcohol is converted to butadiene but the remaining portion is converted to by-products, concerning which more information is needed.

"It is also possible by improving the process to increase the yield of butadiene from alcohol, but this type of research is best conducted in a research laboratory or in a pilot plant rather than in a large plant."

The Department of the Army expressed neither support or opposition to S1741, but noted that it was designed to subsidize the production of alcohol-butadiene. The report said that this was a program which the Army does not consider necessary in the interest of national defense. Other reports in opposition to the bill were filed by the Department of Commerce and the General Services Administration.

Radiation by '60

—Continued from page 4

participation will sharply increase. At this point, pilot plant research on twenty foods and subsequent production of selected merchandizable foods will have started.

Much of this food will be used in fulfilling the legal requirements of the Food and Drug Administration in animal and human testing. Information on equipment design and production cost data will become available as a result of these studies, as well as information on government economic aid which can be extended to industry.

By fiscal year 1960, according to the report, the army proposes to conduct large scale troop acceptance tests. About this time a trial procurement of a few selected items from industry will be made by the army.

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Agricultural Chemicals

No price shifts were noted in this market last week though quote shadings, prompted by the closing days of the seasonal period, have in some areas been in evidence. Other factors, of course, contributed also, such as the laxity of interest and the weather conditions that have prevailed for some time. However, a number of intangible factors still contribute to the situation immediately facing the market and so no definite picture can be offered. Material in some areas, such as ammonia sulfate and others that showed tight supply at one period of the seasonal demand, now appear loosening up somewhat in supply and supply in nearly all areas of the market is expected to surpass demand. Foreign sales seemed a saving factor a while back when the stunted domestic picture was buoyed up by queries from Korea and Japan and other points. This has also contributed to the strength of the off-seasonal period, it was noted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
110.70	110.70	110.21	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Leaders in the fertilizer industry noted in an interview a few weeks back that the industry is on the whole more optimistic than it was a year ago. They said, however, that profit margins would continue relatively narrow for some little time.

Consumption of agricultural ammonia was reported to have gained this season in the south and midwest and unlike the 1955-1956 season, sales of other solid nitrogen materials have continued strong.

Demand for fertilizer materials, areawise, however, it was said, has been spotty, with the soil bank program reported affecting adversely fertilizer sales in some sections of the country. In some districts of the south, for example, there has been a substantial cut in cotton plantings, and tobacco acreage use, in Kansas and Nebraska wheat acreage use is being reduced and corn plantings in Nebraska also are reported down.

On the other hand in the southwest efforts to increase nitrogen sales are bringing good results and in the southeast solid nitrogen are in strong demand. Anhydrous ammonia sales on the Pacific coast are said to have advanced considerably further. Although there has been a firmer price tone in some nitrogen compounds lately, prices generally for fertilizer materials are being held down by availability of ample supplies and stiff competition. The result, during a period of rising costs, has been continuous of relatively narrow profit margins.

One major producer of anhydrous ammonia and other fertilizer materials noted, in its latest price release, the expansion of its zone one area. The area now embraces the following states: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of the states of Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

In the June 3rd issue, OPD correctly listed in this column the correct price pattern on nitrogen fertilizer materials for the coming year. Then, in the issue of June 17th, as was readily apparent to any trade experienced reader, price reports on anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, and nitrogen solutions were so warped, inverted, and distorted (perhaps by the heat wave) that they made no sense. The correct situation is:

	Price in dollars per ton Base July/ Oct.	Oct./ Jan.	Jan./ July
Anhydrous Ammonia	$88.00	$80.00	$84.00	$88.00
Ammonium Nitrate	$68.00	$64.00	$66.00	$68.00
Nitrogen Solutions	$1.28*	$1.20*	$1.24*	$1.28*

* units.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — New seasonal price lists for this material were erroniously reported last week. The new price for anhydrous ammonia that will go into effect on July 1, will be $88 per ton base price with a seasonal discount of $8 per ton, thus making the price as of July 1, $80 per ton or identical with the present listing. At the end of the first quarter, the price will shift to $84 per ton or a $4 discount from the base price. At the first of the year (end of the second quarter) the price will revert completely to the base quote and will remain at $88 per ton until new listings are cited at the beginning of the next fertilizer year.

Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia during April, according to a Department of Commerce report, amounted to 319,825 short tons, a figure similar to the March production of 320,733 short tons. The percentile change was negligible.

Ammonium Nitrate—New prices for this material were erroneously listed in this column last week.

The basic price for ammonium nitrate July 1, is $68 per ton, f.o.b. shipper's plants, packed in 100 and 80 pound multifall paper bags and $69.50 per ton f.o.b. in 50 pound bags. Seasonal discounts of $4 and $2 respectively will be allowed the first and second quarters, i.e., the listing for this material as of July 1 will be $64 per ton or unchanged from the present listing; on October 1 the price will become $66 per ton and on January 1 the listing will revert to the basic quote of $68 per ton f.o.b. shippers' plant in 100 and 80 pound bags.

April production of this material, according to Preliminary Department of Commerce report, amounted to 203,539 short tons, a drop of ten percent from the March figure of 226,719 short tons.

Animal Proteins — There were no changes in this market last week as dealers reported that it was slipping into the final lethargic days of the seasonal period. Movement has for the most part, throughout, been slow with setbacks such as weather, lack of interest, et al., denying the market any level of fullness that might have been hoped for. However, it was conceded that anticipation had been low and from the start and so production and other factors had been curbed accordingly.

Nitrogen Fertilizer—This fertilizer solution was quoted in correctly last week in OPD with reference to its new July 1 prices.

Though a basic price of $128 per ton or $1.28 per unit ton is quoted, discounts for this material will offer nitrogen fertilizer at $1.20 per unit ton for the first quarter of the new fertilizer year (an 08c. discount for the months July/September); the material will be offered at $1.24 per unit ton for the seecond quarter (October/December) while on January 1 it will revert to the basic price of $1.28 per unit ton and remain there until the end of the fertilizer year, July 1, at which time the listings for the pending year will be announced.

Superphosphate—Production of normal and enriched superphosphate during February amounted to 131,944 short tons as compared with the 138,422 shorts tons produced in January and the 149,320 short tons produced during February of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the beginning of February amounted to 161,952 short tons as compared with the 163,168 short tons on hand at the end of January and the 159,451 short tons on hand at the end of February of the year previous. Shipments during February amounted to 64,633 short tons as compared with 76,545 shipped during January and the 76,881 short tons shipped during February of 1956. Stocks on hand at the end of February totalled 229,884 short tons as compared with the 218,689 short tons on hand at the end of January and the 245,181 short tons on hand at the end of February of the year previous.

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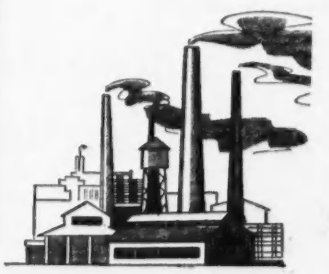
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Coatings Materials

CP cadmium colors were reduced last week, following on the heels of reductions in cadmium selenide lithopones and cadmium mercury lithopones. Lower prices for this group of colors are primarily due to recent declines in selenium metal, used in the manufacture of the various cadmium sulfoselenides. Polyvinyl acetate solutions will be advanced effective July 1 on spot and contract. This rise has been scheduled due to the fact that vinyl acetate monomer has been slated to be advanced on that date.

A number of other synthetic resins are due for price changes during the third quarter. These include price boosts for some glyceryl phthalate type alkyds. One producer has scheduled lower prices for two other modified alkyds the first of the month.

One phenolic varnish resin will go up. Styrene-butadiene latexes will be reduced, along with crystal and color polystyrene. Reason for price-cuts on the styrene polymers is the whopping decline concurrently slated for styrene monomer.

A producer has slated reductions in cuprous and cupric oxide prices, to go into effect today. A barytes seller will boost prices on refined white on July 1.

Zinc oxides and white and blue leads continued without change last week. However, zinc dust went down following a further reduction in metal.

July 1 Price Advances

Barytes, water-grd., $6 to $8 per ton.

Natural resins continued quiet last week. Batavia dammar gum stocks were fairly well dried up on spot here. TN shellac was scarce.

Dioctyl phthalate and some of the other phthalate plasticizers continued in a sloppy position. This has been prevalent in the market for a long time because of the great number of producers.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cadmium CP red, dark, 30c. per lb.
Light, 30c. per lb.
Medium, 20c. per lb.
Medium light, 20c. per lb.
Orange-red, 5c. per lb.
Zinc dust, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
100.68	100.74	100.77	100.14

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium CP Colors—Red shades have been reduced from 5c. to 30c. per pound, depending on selenium content. Quotations have been lowered owing to decreased prices for selenium metal. The reduction of CP grades follows on the heels of lower prices for cadmium selenide lithopones and cadmium-mercury lithopones.

Last week, CP cadmium dark red was quoted at $6.30 per pound, barrels, freight allowed east of the Rockies, off 30c.; light shade, $5.90, same basis, off 30c.; medium shade, $5.30, same basis, off 20c.

Also, medium-light shade, $4.90, same basis, off 20c., and orange-red shade, $4.35 per pound, same basis, off 5c. CP cadmium yellows were unaffected by reductions.

Copper Oxides—Due to lower metal, black oxide has been reduced to 47c. per pound, barrels, 100-1,999 pound lots, f.o.b. works. Red USN type I is down to 48¼c., 100-5,000 pound lots, same basis; USN type II, 46¼c., same basis. Prices are effective today.

Lead Pigments—Oxides of lead were unchanged at lower levels set the previous week, when lead metal was reduced 1c. per pound. Demand continued listless at current prices, and there was some feeling that prices could go lower.

Despite recent reductions in metal, white and blue leads have continued without change. Producers felt that by holding the line for the white lead pigments, they would be able to make up for an accumulation of increased labor, freight and operational costs over the past few years.

Titanium Dioxide—Business volume was currently reported as good. By now, most companies who had laid in heavy supplies to beat the April 1 price advance, had used up their very substantial inventories and were back to buying on a more normal pattern in line with consumption needs.

Supplies were quite adequate to take care of all requirements. This supply position was further backed up by production capacity that was considered quite ample.

Increased production capacity, over and above that which has come in over recent months, is due to become available in the next year or two. Consequently, it now appears as though the days of titanium dioxide shortage, which in past years was at times critical, are permanently ended, unless there should develop some unforeseen situation requiring far more titanium dioxide than anyone expects over the next few years.

Price patterns established at the end of the first quarter were expected to continue stable for the months ahead. Consuming industries were operating at a good rate during the second quarter, and it was expected that despite a slow-up usually created by plant vacation shutdowns in July and August, a reasonably god volume would prevail during the third quarter.

Toluidine Reds—Prices of $1.70 per pound established at the beginning of this year were firm and still in effect, last week. Producers expected current price levels to continue for the months immediately ahead.

Business in the automotive trade, in relation to last year, was considered good, and this led to a sustained good demand for lightfast red toners such as toluidine reds in various shades.

Supplies and production capacity were ample to take care of all calls. Buyers were inclined to operate on a fairly short inventory position because of the quick delivery service available in today's market.

Zinc Pigments—Zinc oxides continued without change, despite reductions in the zinc metal market, which, over the past month, have amounted to 3c. per pound.

It was felt in the trade that producers were using the decline in order to offset increased freight and labor costs; hence, they were holding oxides at former levels, despite decreases in raw materials.

With a further reduction in metal last week, zinc dust pigment was reduced to 14½c. carlots and 15½c., less carlots.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—A producer has scheduled price increases for some glycerol phthalate type resins, to go into effect July 1. One of the chief uses for these resins is with nitrocellulose in lacquer formulations.

Price reductions will go into effect on that date for two other modified alkyd resins which are used in coatings applications, the company announced.

Epoxies—This market continues to grow, particularly in the coating resins field. It was reported that unfortunately, one consideration which has hampered wider and more extensive application of epoxy resins has been price.

It was felt that when production is expanded and some raw materials are reduced, prices would come down for the finished product, and market expansion would proceed more rapidly.

Phenolics—A producer has scheduled an increase in price for one type of modified phenolic varnish resin, to go into effect July 1. Other phenolics are slated to remain unchanged.

Polyvinyl Acetate—Emulsion latexes will be advanced July 1. Prices will go up 1c. per pound in tankcars, ¾c. per pound in tank trucks, and 1½c. per pound in carlot or truckload drum lots.

The price increase in PVA emulsions was necessitated by an increase in the price of vinyl acetate monomer. This material is also scheduled to go up July 1. The price increase will amount to 1c. across the board.

Polyvinyl Chloride—Demand for this resin has been sustained at an unchanged level for some time. Withdrawals against

Coatings Materials

old contracts continue in good volume. Prices are steady.

Styrene-Butadiene—Producers of styrene-butadiene latexes have announced reductions of 1½c. per pound in tankcar quantities, to go into effect July 1. The reductions coincide with lower prices for styrene monomer, which also go into effect on that date.

At the same time, crystal polystyrene in bags will be reduced 1½c. per pound, and color polystyrene is scheduled to be dropped ½c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate—This market remained highly competitive. As a result, prices were subject to shading in firm bids for large quantities.

The great number of makers is considered chiefly responsible for the heavy competition. Some producers of finished plastics make their own DOP. When they cannot use all they make, the tendency is to sell the remainder at shaded prices on the open market.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—Effective July 1, white refined water-ground will be boosted by a producer to $55 per ton, paper bags, carlots, f.o.b. St. Louis and $78.85 per ton, ex warehouse, New York, same basis. This amounts to an increase of $6 per ton at St. Louis and $8 per ton, New York.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Bleached bonedry and refined grades held unchanged. Bonedry was quoted at 48c. per pound, bags, 49c., barrels and 50c., kegs, 1,500-pound lots, spot. Refined was 10c. higher.

Orange grades were unchanged, and subject to quiet trading. TN prices were nominal, and material continued scarce in the hands of sellers.

Miscellaneous

Casein—This market remained relatively firm last week, so far as prices were concerned. The general tone of the market was that replacement costs were tending higher, but buyers in the United States were not particularly excited about that, and were inclined to be slow in placing orders even in the general range of 25 cents per pound for Argentine.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 14	Mon. June 17	Tues. June 18	Wed. June 19	Thur. June 20
Drums—					
F	$7.50	...	...	...	...
K	7.46	$7.45	...	...	$7.46
M	...	7.45	...	...	...
N	7.45	...	...	$7.53	...
WG	7.94§	...	...	7.87§	7.90
WW	8.05	8.15	...	8.08	8.10§
Bags—					
G	7.30	...	...	...	...
M	...	7.30	...	7.30	...
N	...	...	$7.60	...	...
WW	...	8.00	7.77	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 14)—M, $7.05, 393*

Sales, USDA

712* 488* 705* 2,267* 750*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.40; WG, $9.05; N, $8.70; B through M, $8.55

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5425	.5425	.5425	.547§	...
Sales	24,000¶†	8,000¶†	14,000¶†	30,000¶†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. † Tankcars.

Obituaries

Charles L. Gebauer

Charles L. Gebauer, president and founder of Gebauer Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died June 13. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Gebauer and his brother began the company in 1900.

Henry C. Kirchner

Henry C. Kirchner, retired vice-president and director of Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died June 15 in that city. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Kirchner, whose work resulted in an improved formula for making silicon carbide, was with Carborundum for thirty-three years before retiring in 1953. He became works manager of all United States plants of Carborundum in 1938 and a member of the board of directors in 1942.

Lawrence Turner Fairhall

Lawrence Turner Fairhall, retired scientist director of the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service, died June 17 in Branford, Conn. He was sixty-eight years old.

Dr. Fairhall retired from his directorship in 1951. He was recognized as a specialist in industrial toxicology. In 1937 he became principal industrial toxicologist of the National Institutes. He studied the effect of tar in producing skin cancer and was one of the first to examine the toxic effects of chromium plating work on workmen.

James V. Connolly trademark counsel for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, died June 9 in New York. He was fifty-five years old.

Princess Norina Matchabelli, co-founder of Princess Matchabelli Perfumery, died in Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 17. She was seventy-seven years old.

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PX-208 DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-218 IsoOctyl Decyl Adipate
PX-220 Dilso Decyl Adipate
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Ziegler Recounts Genesis of His Process

—Continued from page 5

at the University of first Heidelberg, and later Halle.

The next most important event was the fact that the famous German Kaiser-Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Science, which later changed its name to Max Planck Society, offered me the directorship of its institute for coal research at Muelheim/Ruhr, because the working conditions and the financial support now were much better than in any former university position.

Nevertheless, at that time everybody believed that accepting the offer would mean entirely stopping my former work because obviously there seemed to be no relation between research of coal and organo-metallic chemistry. If this really would have been true, I certainly would not have the favor of speaking here today.

But the Max Planck (formerly Kaiser-Wilhelm) Society has the very wise principle of organizing the research institutes around single, outstanding scientists, giving entire freedom to the directors.

Therefore I was absolutely free in doing all that I liked to do in the whole field of organic chemistry regardless of whether research had a direct relation to coal or not. This principle was also accepted by the German coal mining industry, giving a good deal of the institute's financial support.

Research Shifts to Aluminum Compounds

In 1948 the research went over from the lithium compounds to the aluminum compounds. The connecting link was lithium-aluminum hydride discovered during wartime by your famous American chemist Schlesinger.

My co-worker Gellert introduced this material into the chemistry of olefinic hydrocarbons, and after all we found out that the lithium could be omitted and aluminum hydride and aluminum alkyds were chemicals highly suitable for the transformation of olefins into a wide pattern of useful other products.

Thus between 1950 and 1952 a new field of organic chemistry, and more especially of petrochemistry was born at Muelheim/Ruhr. Of course, now also the German coal mining industry had a benefit of its coal research institute because there are very close relations between coal and petrochemistry.

At a certain point of this development, we came to the conclusion that it must be possible to polymerize ethylene to true polyethylene by heating it with aluminum triethyl under suitable conditions. Experiments started in this direction had only a poor success. In the summer of 1953 it seemed to be absolutely clear that it would be impossible to develop a new real technical process for making polyethylene in this way.

Then, during a very short time, we suddenly found to our own highest surprise how to activate the aluminum trialkyd to become a most active catalyst for the polymerization of ethylene at normal pressure. The experiments leading to this discovery were originally planned for quite another reason. Therefore the invention certainly is the fruit of a long, systematic research in the field of organo-metallic compounds, but nevertheless it finally was discovered by chance.

The most important fundamental work was done within a few days, in November, 1953, together with my co-workers Helzkamp, Breil and Martin. It was already at this real beginning that we started. We have found not only a new and most simple process but also an entirely new material, different from high pressure polyethylene and superior to it from several points of view.

The mentioned activation of the aluminum alkyds was done by adding compounds of certain heavy metals, especially of titanium, zirconium, chromium, and the like. In addition, we found a nearly unlimited field of new organo-metallic mixed catalysts using instead of aluminum alkyds, alkyd compounds of other metals.

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Aluminum sulfate, 420,000 lbs., for water sewage treatment purposes, inv. 253, July 3, Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

Desiccant, 2,067,500 2-unit bgs., activated, 3,107,500 4-unit bgs. same, 2,591,250 8-unit bgs. same, 433,284 16-unit bgs. same, inv. 1361, June 28, Contracting Office, Topeka AF Depot, Topeka, Kans.

Drugs, 6,888 bots. of 1,000 tabs. acetylsalicylic acid, 2,640 bxs. of 25 aminophylline injection, 4,368 bots. of 100 aminophylline tabs., 1,344 bots of 100 amphetamine sulfate tabs., 912 bots. of 1,000 ferrous sulfate tabs., inv. A 3-58, July 8, Vets. Adm., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Hospital Supplies Section, Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticide, 8,232 aerosol, low pressure, inv. RIW-97251-R, July 3, Gen. Serivces Adm., Fed. Supply Service, National Buying Div., 7th & D S.s., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Methyl salicylate, 13,308 bots., inv. 191, July 3, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y.

Paint, 20 100-lb. contrs. blue lead paint, inv. CiVENG-208, June 27, Memphis District, Corps of Engnrs., Memphis, Tenn.; 5,755 gals. interior flame resistant paint, 129 gals. interior oil base flat ready mixed paint, 19 gals. latex base flat interior paint, 112 gals. exterior oil paint, 100 gals. aluminum asbestos paint, 368 gals. fire retardant paint, 150 gals. oil base paint, 28 gals. latex base paint, 59 gals. interior semi-gloss ready mixed enamel, inv. 69, June 26, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Donaldson AFB, S. C.; traffic paint, as required during the period ending Dec. 31, inv. SFO-13400, July 3, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 9, 49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; linseed oil, period contract, inv. DA-4920, June 25, aluminum pigment paint and mixing varnish, period contract, inv. DA-4916, June 27, paint primer, enamel, filler and lacquer, period contract, inv. DE-4919, June 25, General Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.; 17,500 gals. cellulose nitrate lacquer, inv. 2508, July 8, 5,400 gals. deck paint, 4,400 gals. lusterless sand lacquer, inv. 2528, June 28, 38,802 gals. oil paint, inv. 2510, small business only, July 10, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Propylene glycol 420 1-qt. bots., USP, inv. A-609, June 27, Vets. Adm., Supply Service, Chief, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium metasilicate, as required during a 6 month period beginning July 1, inv. N.Y.-1GD-80836, June 27, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Sodium sulfate, 600 1-lb. bots., anhyd., inv. A-609, June 27, Vets. Adm., Supply Service, Chief, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington, 25, D. C.

Tannic acid, 732 ¼-lb. bots., 336 1-lb. bots., inv. A-609, June 27, Vets. Adm., Supply Service, Chief, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Triethanolamine, 432 1-lb. bots., USP, inv. A-609, June 27, Vets. Adm., Supply Service, Chief, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Zinc oxide, 1,560 1-lb. bots., USP, inv. A-609, June 27, Vets. Adm., Supply Service, Chief, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Acrylic Fiber

—Continued from page 4

stockholder in the new company, Shinko Acrylic Fiber Company, Ltd. A spokesman for Mitsubishi Rayon said it was understood that after formation of Shinko Acrylic Fiber, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries will participate in Mitsubishi Rayon's share.

The new plant called for by the Chemstrand-Mitsubishi agreement is planned to start production in 1958 with an initial rated capacity of 7.5 million pounds per year. Plans call for later expansion of the plant to produce 15 million pounds of acrylic fiber per year.

American Potash

—Continued from page 4

to head up the company's new section, which was established because of American Potash & Chemical's increased interests in the missile fuel field.

Lithium perchlorate and lithium nitrate are both oxidants to provide oxygen for solid propellants. As oxidants, they can also be used for flares and other pyrotechnics.

The company already manufactures two oxidants, ammonium perchlorate and potassium perchlorate, at its Henderson, Nev., electrochemicals plant.

American Potash claims to be the only domestic producer of ammonium perchlorate, which is being widely used as an oxidizer in rockets and missiles by the armed services.

On a weight basis, both the lithium compounds have a high oxygen content, about 60 percent in the perchlorate, and 70 percent in the nitrate. It is this property, according to American Potash, which makes them of interest in the propellant field.

Airco Building

—Continued from page 4

tered the acetylene chemistry field in 1951 when Air Reduction Chemical Company Division was formed to produce acetylenic alcohols and glycols.

A further step in this direction occurred when Airco completed construction, at Calvert City, Ky., of the world's largest calcium carbide and acetylene generating plant.

In addition, the division operates a recently-completed vinyl acetate monomer plant at Calvert City, taking acetylene by pipeline from the sister plant.

Two more plants will be completed this year in Calvert City by the chemical division, one to produce methyl butynol and the other to produce vinyl stearate. Air Reduction's total investment in the Calvert City area is in excess of $25 million.

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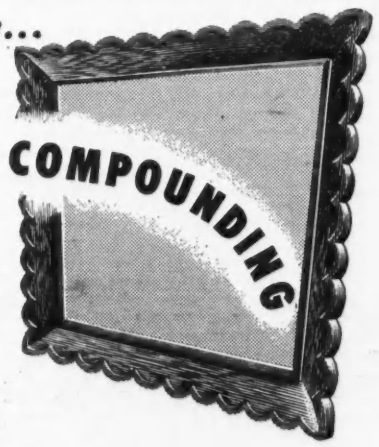

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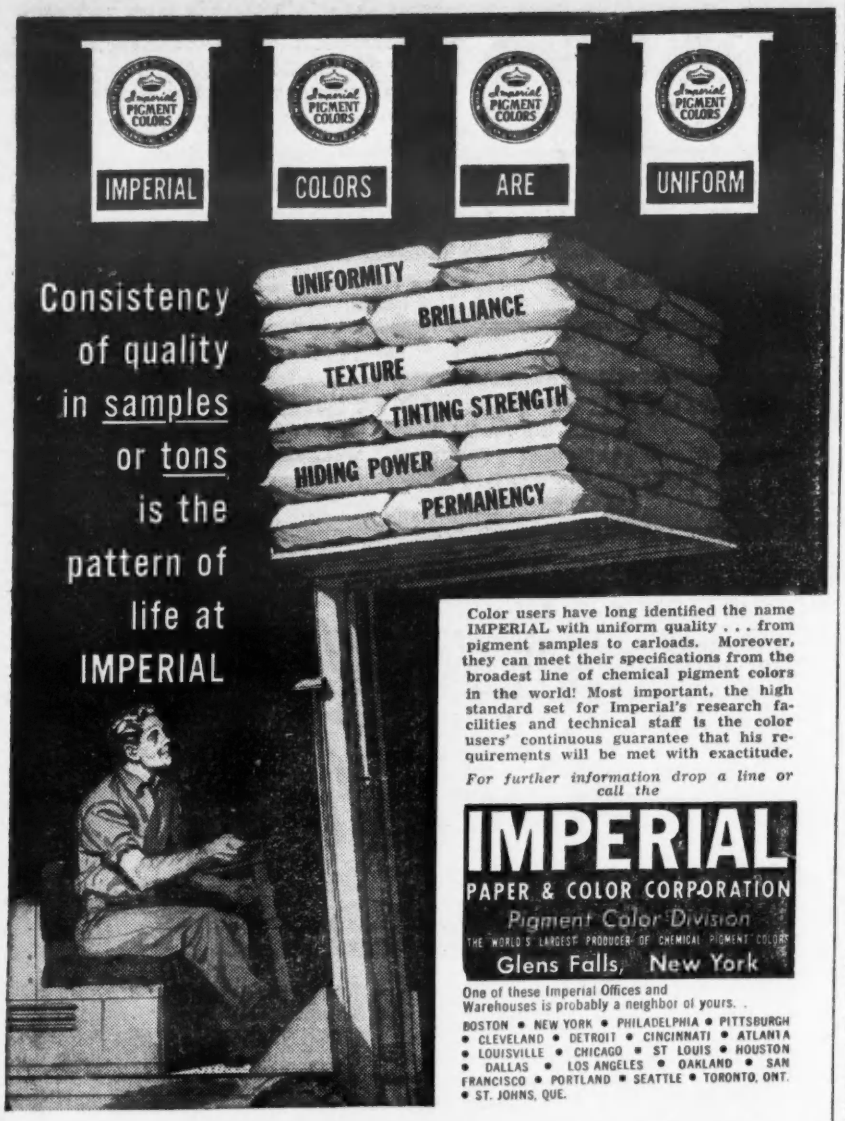

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Selenium Now Open-Ended Because of Better Supply

Because of an improvement in the supply situation, Bureau of Foreign Commerce has open-ended exports of selenium and selenium chemicals for the third quarter. They were previously under quantitative quota limitations—30,000 pounds (selenium content) for the second quarter.

Removed by the agency from quota restrictions are the following selenium materials: Selenium metal; ferelselenium; selenium powder; selenium containing chemical compounds, including pigments, and selenous acid.

Its action, BSC explains, means that fewer documents will be required of export license applicants. In addition, applications to export selenium materials under toll or conversion agreements no longer need be accompanied by certification to that effect.

The agency has also open-ended exports of new and old aluminum scrap and remelt ingots, effective July 1. In the second quarter, exports of scrap and remelt ingots were limited to 8,000 tons.

Hercules Polyethylene

—*Continued from page 5*

quantities a variety of items from "Hi-fax." The items include housewares, laboratory vessels, paint rollers, toys, containers, and nursing bottles. Industrial applications for the new plastic include wire and cable coatings, and pipe.

The plant at Parlin uses as raw material ethylene, which is delivered by pipeline from Esso Standard Oil Company's refinery at Linden, N. J. The ethylene is polymerized at substantially atmospheric pressure, with the catalyst in a liquid, producing a slurry or suspension. The polymer is then separated from the suspending agent as a rather small particle-size solid material, purified and dried.

The polymer is then colloided and formed into pellets suitable for molding. Hercules polyethylene molding powder can be either made natural or in color.

Harder Than Conventional Type

According to Hercules, its new polyethylene, in addition to providing the advantages of the conventional type, is harder, stiffer, more abrasion resistant, and resistant to higher boiling temperatures. Products made from it can be sterilized in boiling water.

Hercules also pointed out that "Hi-fax" has a higher density and higher tensile strength, is less permeable to gases and vapors and more resistant to environmental stress and cracking. In addition, the plastic is somewhat less affected by organic solvents and chemical reagents.

"Hi-fax" reportedly can be shaped and fabricated by any of the procedures common to the plastics industry, such as injection, compression or extrusion molding. Also it is said to work very well in vacuum forming, an operation which is currently increasing in use at a great rate.

Hoffmann-La Roche

—*Continued from page 5*

grass oil and some other natural products. No coaltar constituents are introduced into the molecule."

Although its b-carotene has always been regarded as harmless, the Nutley concern points out that it has made wide-ranging toxicity tests during the past three years. These tests, it adds, "clearly show no harmful effects when it is administered in massive doses to animals over long periods."

In the Hoffmann-La Roche view, "substances which are not coaltar, do not contain coaltar and are not in any way derived from coaltar should not be deemed to be coaltar colors under the law." Here, as quoted from its letter to the food trade last week, is the gist of its argument:

Gist of Hoffmann-LaRoche Argument

"Any substance which is really not a coaltar color should be excluded from the definition of 'coaltar color,' and the source of such substance is immaterial. Such substances should be so excluded regardless of how they are made because the method of production (provided again, of course, that in no way does it contain or is it derived from coaltar) is in no way relevant to the classification of the substance as being or not being a coaltar color.

"Beta carotene is not a coaltar color. It should be excluded from the definition regardless of whether it is derived from vegetable sources or has been produced by advances in science because, regardless of the method of production, b-carotene from both sources is identical and both are not coaltar colors."

Hoffman-La Roche intends to ask for public hearings on the FDA order. In announcing its ruling, the agency said that objectors, who have until July 7 to file their protests, must specify precisely how they will be injured and the particular provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable.

Plant Food Institute

—*Continued from page 7*

its bylaws to raise the dues to a maximum rate of one-fifth of 1 percent of sales on nitrogen, phosphate rock, superphosphates, potash and sulfur produced or imported and sold as such for plant food use in the United States. To finance the first step in the Institute's expansion program the directors authorized an increase in dues on the basic materials from the present rate of one twentieth of 1 percent of sales to three-twentieths of 1 percent. Dues for all other plant food materials and mixed fertilizers will remain at the current level of one-twentieth of 1 percent.

In announcing the committee to be formed to examine the dues structure for inequities, the board also expressed the hope that the potash producers would "continue their membership in the institute for at least a year, pending the study of the dues structure."

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the government's authorization to Poland for the purchase of 15,000 tons of inedible tallow. This strengthened the tone of the market and sellers reduced offerings and named higher prices. Before the announcement of the authorization domestic buyers purchased moderate lots at unchanged prices. Greases also were firmer. Buying interest in edible oils was light and sales were spotty, lacking volume. Soybean oil was irregular, but closed slightly higher. Corn oil continued firm, despite limited sales. Cottonseed oil also remained on a steady basis. Peanut oil was easier and off fractionally. Lard was firmer and fractionally higher. Spanish olive oil for shipment was officially reduced $10 per ton, but did not improve demand.

Animal and vegetable fatty acids were advanced ½ cent per pound, due the higher cost of tallow and acidulated vegetable oils. All vegetable acids were boosted, except coconut.

Tung oil was firmer, with light trading at a fractional advance. Sellers continued to restrict offerings and awaited the government's action of import quotas and duty. Other drying oils were quiet. Linseed oil was maintained at the prevailing price schedule due to the easiness and slow demand for linseed meal. Brazilian and domestic castor oils were unchanged and firm. Trading in Brazilian oil was reported moderate, with offers limited and closely held. Demand for oiticica was spotty, but quotas or duty. Other drying oils were market was firmer and advanced fractionally. Crude menhaden was inactive and featureless. Prices were unchanged and nominal.

Consuming interest in vegetable waxes lagged and quotations were generally maintained at current level, except for some shading to move distressed lots. Carnauba grades were unchanged and fairly steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil acid, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil acid, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil acid, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil acid, ½c. per lb.
crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, acid, ½c. per lb.
edible, ½c. per lb.
inedible, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
114.53	114.90	116.75	121.40

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was light and spotty, but the market remained steady. Domestic grades were well held at former levels. No. 1 Brazilian continued firm at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	312,600	3,994,000
Corresponding week, 1956	557,550	740,800
Total this year	11,405,600	48,672,000
Corresponding period, 1956	24,051,850	33,575,800

Coconut—Trading was reported at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June and first half July off ¼c. Tankcars were nominal at 12c. per pound, New York basis.

Corn—Crude was steady, with moderate trading at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was maintained at 17.03c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures developed a steadier tone and closed fractionally higher last week. Trading on the New York Produce Exchange was fairly active and mixed.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	516	15.54	15.20	15.38@15.42
Sept.	693	15.65	15.26	15.56S
Oct.	87	15.37	14.90	15.34@15.37
Dec.	76	16.27	14.89	15.24@15.28
Mar.	27	15.16	14.90	15.19@15.22
May	9	14.98	14.80	15.11@15.20

Total sales and switches, 1,408 contracts.

Active selling took place in July against purchases of September for export account while trade interests did the reverse. Market closed stronger due to passage of PL 480 bill by the House. Consuming demand continued slow. Refined salad was higher at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Offers of crude cottonseed oil were scarce and prices were slightly higher. Bids were raised ⅛c. to 13⅜c., tankcars, in the southeast and to 13⅛c. in the Valley. Waco was steady at 13c., with sales thereat and 12⅞c. nominal Lubbock.

Cottonseed oil export declarations for the week of June 14 were reported at 1,090,980 pounds; and 3,186,920 pounds were exported during May.

Poland has been authorized to purchase $835,000 worth about 2,600 metric tons of cottonseed or soybean oil in bulk by the Department of Agriculture. Contracts made on or after June 25 or before November 30 will be eligible for financing. Shipments may be made from June 25 but not later than December 31. Delivery will be c. and f. or c.i.f. Polish ports or f.o.b. vessel U. S. ports.

Linseed—This market was dull and featureless. Demand was still confined to fill-in needs. Prices were unchanged due to the weakness of meal. Tankcars were quoted at 12.7c. per pound, Minneapolis, June-September; 12.9c., October-December and 13.1c., January-March. Deliveries against contracts continued in active request.

Flaxseed—Market was easy and lower. Flaxseed crushed in May totaled 1,383,461 bushels bringing the total from August through May to 21,304,012 bushels it was reported by the Flaxseed Processors Association.

Oiticica—Consuming demand was light and spotty. Tankcars were firm and raised to 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums was quiet and ranged from 19c. to 19½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Trading continued slow. Lower prices for Spanish oil for shipment brought little interest from importers. Shipments were reduced $10 to $70 per 100 kilos, drums f.o.b. shipping points, which would bring the laid cost here to $2.85 per gallon, duty paid. Tunisian oil on spot ranged from $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon drums same basis as to quantity. Argentine oil was available at $62 to $63 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, for July-August shipment.

Peanut—This market was lower. Crude was sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was reduced to 19c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Crude was firmer with sales at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June-July while August was held at same price. Refined salad was held at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	4	11.58	11.51	11.58@11.68
Sept.	3	11.43	11.43	11.48@11.58
Oct.	32	11.43	11.25	11.38@11.48

Total sales, 39 contracts.

Soybean oil export declarations totaled 52,772,970 pounds for the week of June

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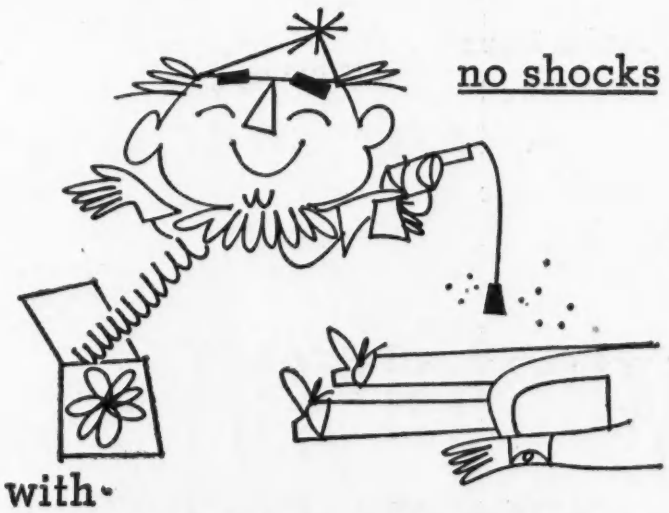

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Acetyl Value	133 Minimum	138 Minimum
Hydroxyl Value	147 Minimum	155 Minimum

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DIV.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

14 and 59,802,350 pounds during the month of May.

Tung—Buyers and sellers marked time and awaited the government's decision governing quotas and or import duty. Market was higher with light trading reported at 22¾c. per pound, New York basis, prompt delivery, and strong thereat. Drums also advanced and ranged from 25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans (See table under Castor Oil)

Cocoa Butter—Prices were irregular, closing unchanged at 72c. to 77c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Market was quiet and unchanged. Shipments were held at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmer tone featured this market reflecting the strength of tallow. Yellow grease was higher ranging from 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white all hog also was steadier at 9⅜c. to 9⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Stronger tone prevailed and quotations were lifted fractionally. Cash lard was higher at 13.10c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard export declarations totaled 17,259,120 pounds for he week of June 14 and 65,149,320 pounds during May.

Oleo Oil—Extra was in limited supply and maintained at 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was lower and available at 13½c. to 13¾c., same basis.

Tallow—Poland's authorization by the government to purchase 15,000 metric tons of inedible tallow resulted in sellers limited offers and quoted higher prices. Trading was reported light and spotty, chiefly for domestic needs. Bleachable fancy was higher at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 8⅛c. special, 8c. and No. 1, 7⅞c., same basis. Export business was reported limited. Edible tallow was

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	2	8.45	8.40	8.40@8.50
Dec.	1	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.20

Total sales, 3 contracts.

firmer and raised to 12½c., tankcars, delivered. Guaranteed fancy was stronger at 9¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 1c. less in bulk.

Poland has been authorized to purchase $3,024,000 worth of inedible about 15,000 metric tons by the Department of Agriculture. Contracts made on or after June 25, or before November 30 will be eligible for financing. Delivery will be c. and f. or c.i.f. Polish ports or f.o.b. vessel. U. S. ports. Shipments may be made from June 25, but not later than December 31.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported quiet. Shipments were unchanged and steady at 10½c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Spot stocks were maintained at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Crude was inactive and more or less nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, works and 8¼c., f.o.b. steamer. Demand for refined oil was limited to fill-in needs. Light pressed was quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Fatty Acids

This market was stronger as a result of the increased cost of tallow, grease and vegetable oil acidulated foots. Prices were raised ½c. per pound for oleic acid, stearic acid, tallow, cottonseed, corn, soybean and palm fatty acids. Coconut fatty acids were unchanged. Business of late has been restricted to actual needs, while a good demand continued for delivery against former orders.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading continued quiet. Most mills have about sold their supply for the season and buying interest was confined to small lots. Prices remained steady. Forty-one percent meal was quoted at $51 per ton sacked Memphis; $57 Alabama; $58 Feorgia and Carolinas for June, July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Buying interest was reported light with producers offering at $47 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis, June-July delivery. Resale offers at concessions continued to depress the market.

Peanut Meal—Scattered small lots of 45 per cent protein meal was sold at $50 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia-Alabama points for immediate shipment but the tonnage involved was light. There will be very little action in the peanut meal market until additional peanuts are released by the government for crushing.

Soybean Meal — Prices were lower although processers are stubborn to yield to low prices because of the unfavorable conversion ratio. Production continued good and supplies against contracts are in steady demand. Forty-four percent meal was quoted at $43.50 to $44 per ton Decatur immediate through August shipment. Mississippi Valley Meal was offered at $47 per ton bulk f.o.b. Valley points for July shipment.

Waxes

Buying interest in vegetable waxes was light last week. Trading was slow and confined to actual needs. Carnauba market was quotably unchanged, but quotations could have been shaded for sizable lots on spot, while replacements from Brazil were maintained at current prices. Crude beeswax was still available on spot at unchanged prices, while offers for shipment were limited and well held. Interest in candelilla was restricted to fill in needs. Crude was generally quoted at 65c. per pound, spot with occasional distressed lots moving at 63c.

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H-11

Archer-Daniels Executives Elected to Board of Airco

Election of two executives of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., to the board of directors of Applied Radiation Corporation, Walnut Creek, Calif., has been announced. The directors are Erwin A. Olson, ADM administrative vice-president, and James C. Konen, vice-president in charge of research.

Arco produces linear electron accelerators, which promise to become a principal source of radiation for commercial uses, and other electronic equipment.

Mallinckrodt Technical Unit Fills 3 Scientific Positions

Three appointments have been announced by the technical division of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. William B. Burford, 3rd, assumes the post of director of inorganic research, and Dr. Charles G. Gerfen has been promoted to assistant director of inorganic research. John A. Caughlan has been named assistant director of the product development department for industrial chemicals.

Roerig Closes in Chicago, Opens New York Office

J. B. Roerig & Co., a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., closed its home office in Chicago Friday and resumed business in a new building at 800 Second avenue, New York, this morning.

Roerig, which markets ethical pharmaceutical products under its own label, will continue operating as an independent division of the Brooklyn drug and chemical firm.

Britain's Chemical

—*Continued from page 7*

Company of a wholly-owned subsidiary to develop electroplating processes and manufacture the needed chemicals.

Expansion of production of liquid chlorine to 30,000 tons annually and of caustic soda to 35,000 tons was scheduled by Murgatroyd Salt & Chemical Co., Ltd. Ltd.

Fertilizer materials were in free supply in 1956, but the political situation in North Africa caused serious concern to the British industry, as that area is the source of most of the United Kingdom's imports of phosphate rock. As a result of heavy demand in the spring, some ammonium sulfate was purchased from continental suppliers to fill a temporary shortage. Prices for phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium sulfate increased during the year, with the phosphate increase due principally to a continuing rise in freight rates.

Fertilizer Consumption Rising

Although farm income has been declining, consumption of fertilizers has continued to rise. The United Kingdom produced a substantial surplus of nitrogenous materials in 1956, according to trade sources, but there was no oversupply as export prices were higher than those on the home market.

A new plant is being established on the Thames, with the first stage of production scheduled for 1958. Other new works or extensions include a £3-million phosphoric-acid plant built by Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd.; extensions to the Billingham plant of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., costing £2 million; and a joint Shell Oil Company-Fisons, Ltd., plant at Shellhaven.

Petrochemicals continued to be the most rapidly expanding sector of the British chemical industry. This group was the source of about one-third of all the organic chemicals produced in the United Kingdom in 1956. Expansion plans announced during the year included increased facilities for the production of phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, and cyclohexylamine; construction of a plant for the manufacture of lubricating oil additives (copolymers of methacrylic esters), and the opening of Armour Chemical Company's first European plant, which will produce a wide range of cationic and nonionic chemicals.

Turnover in Dyestuffs Maintained

The turnover in dyestuffs was substantially maintained, but profits for 1956 were lower than in 1955 as sellers were reluctant to increase prices despite rising costs. The value of exports declined, due chiefly to lower shipments to Australia, Hong Kong, Netherlands, and Belgium.

It is generally held that the pharmaceutical industry attained new records during the year, although production statistics are not available. Only relatively small expansion programs have been announced. Burroughs & Wellcome, Ltd., opened a new £400,000 plant for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, particularly insulin. Lederle Laboratories Division of Cyanamid Products began work on a laboratory-type plant, costing £750,000, to produce antibiotics.

Of major significance in the plastics field was the expiration in February, 1956, of ICI's patents on the manufacture of polyethylene by high pressure. These patents had given the company a dominant position in the domestic market and had been a source of lucrative license payments from abroad. The latter are reported to have amounted to £6.25 million in 1956, of which about £5 million were in dollars. With the expiration of these patents, several firms have announced plans to produce polyethylene.

ICI also has expanded its facilities and opened a new plant in 1956 which brings its total capacity to approximately 45,000 tons annually. The company also brought on stream a second oil-cracking plant which doubled its output of ethylene to 100,000 tons. Work has begun on another ethylene-glycol plant (also to produce ethylene oxide), which will bring total output of this product to 16,000 tons.

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10	..... 94%	Pure Capric
12	..... 96%	Pure Lauric
14	..... 94%	Pure Myristic
255	.....	Stripped Coco
265	.....	Double Distilled Coco

SPECIALTY PALMITIC AND STEARIC ACIDS

Neo-Fat 16	..... 95%	Pure Palmitic
16-54	.. 68/30%	Palmitic-Stearic
18	..... 93%	Pure Stearic
18-S	... 95%	Special Pure Stearic
18-57	.....	Hydrogenated Tallow Acid
18-58	.....	Hydrogenated Tallow Acid
18-61	.. 78/21%	Stearic-Palmitic

For information on these and other Fatty Acids, request specification chart.

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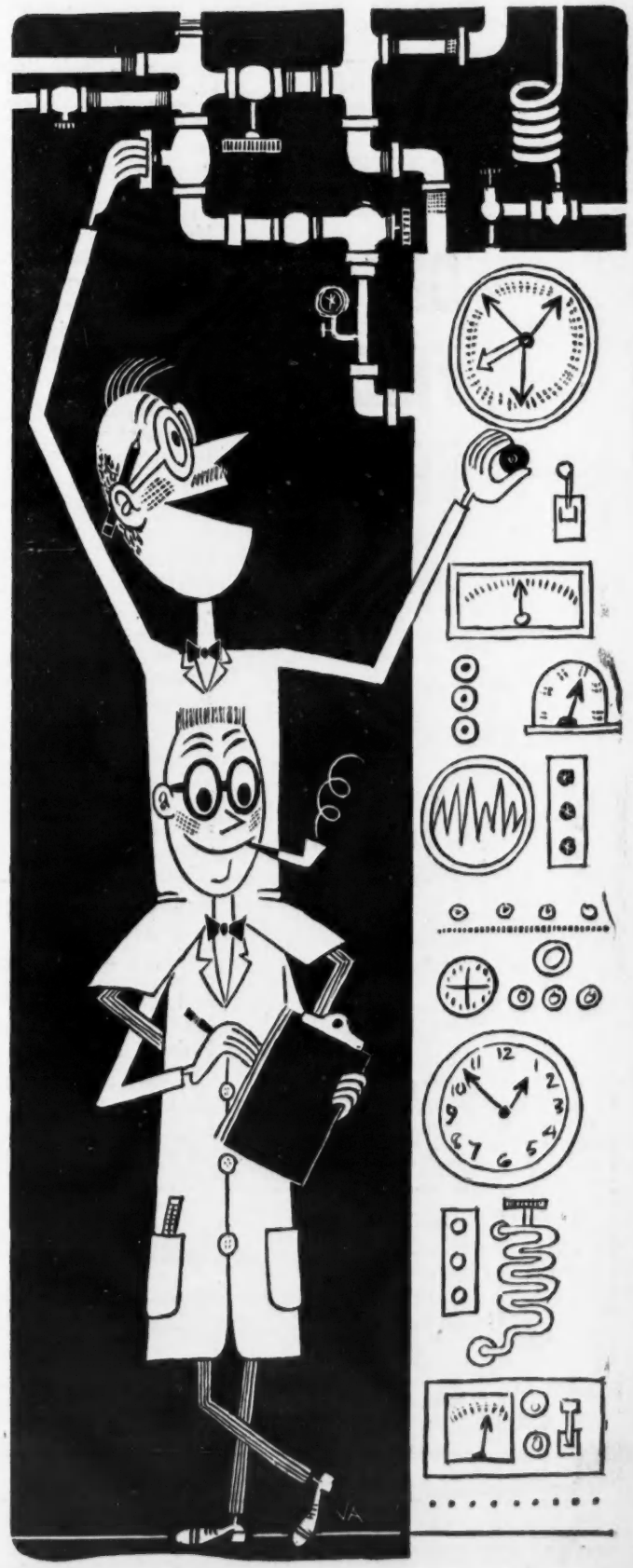

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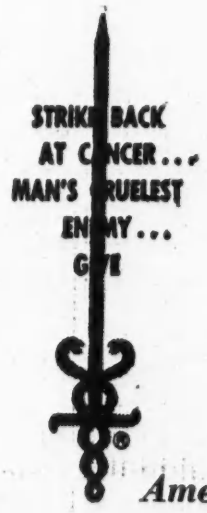

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American Cancer Society

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued restricted to nearby delivery. Most of the business was reported for less carlot quantities for actual requirements. Prices were without change and maintained at former levels. Only change in the market was noted in divi divi for prompt shipment, which was lower and off $4 per ton. Other tanning materials were unchanged. Myrobalans and valonia were quiet, but firm at the recent advance. Potato starch continued to move in good volume against former contracts, while new business was confined to spot delivery. Brazilian tapioca flour remained steady, with light trading reported at current quotations. The Siamese tapioca flour was reported unsettled due to the inability of a large shipper to fulfill contracts for about 5,000 tons of flour to this country because of financal difficulties according to trade sources. Other sizing materials were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Producers of rayon and acetate shipped 90,400,000 pounds of yarn and staple in May, 2½ percent less than in April according to the Textile Economics Bureau. May shipments totaling 89,000,000 pounds were taken by domestic consumers and 1,400,000 pounds were exported. Rayon and acetate yarn and staple in the hands of producers at the end of May totaled 122,500,000 pounds and increase of 5,800,000 pounds compared with the end of April stocks. The annual survey of man-made fiber production revealed the output of rayon, acetate and non-cellulosic fibers totalled 5,929,000,000 pounds in 1956 a new world record exceeding the 1955 total of 5,611,000,000 pounds by 5½ percent. The yearly total included 5,245,000,000 pounds of rayon and acetate and 684,000,000 pounds of non-cellulosic fibers. Current world producing capacity for all man-made fibers is placed at 7,621,000,000 pounds and is scheduled to increase to 8,676,000,000 pounds annually by December, 1958, according to the Bureau.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Business was light and confined to actual needs. Market remained unchanged and steady for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Small lots moved for spot delivery. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Trading was restricted to immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Demand continued limited to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—While business was spotty, this market remained unchanged and steady. Supplies were adequate and well held at prevailing quotations. Flake ranged from $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, and powder, $1.26 to $1.28, prompt delivery as to quantity. Technical remained steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Steady tone prevailed despite light consuming interest. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Moderate volume of trading was reported for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply decreased 606,000 bushels to 129,937,000 bushels for the week ended June 14, against 56,527,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Firm tone featured this market as supplies were tighter and closely held. Prices were unchanged and ranged from $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot according to quantity.

Potato Starch—This market was without change. Good movement continued against former contracts, with new business reported fairly active for spot delivery. Stocks were adequate and well held at producing centers in Maine and Idaho. Carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. for delivery below the Mason Dixon line. Idaho starch was maintained at 6½c., carlots, mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern points.

Supplies on spot were unchanged at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Divi divi, $4 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 22, 1956
106.27	107.04	105.30	107.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

Sago Flour — This market remained steady with the firmness of replacements from primary sources. Supplies on spot were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Advices from Siam reported the tapioca flour market upset as a result of a large shipper in financial difficulties who was unable to fulfill contracts for the shipment of about 5,000 tons of flour to the United States. This resulted in the withdrawal of offerings for shipment and market was merely nominal. Moderate trading was reported in Brazilian top grade flour on the basis of 9¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Leather footwear sales by British shoe manufacturers in the last quarter of 1956 totaled 35,418,000 pairs about 5½ percent higher than the third quarter and approximately the same as those for the final quarter of 1955. Manufacturers' sales for the entire year 1956 totaled 139,388,000 pairs compared with 134,673,000 pairs in 1955, an increase of 3½ percent. Of total sales, 48 percent was leather-soled soles, whereas 54 percent was leather-soled shoes the year before. Sales for the first quarter of 1957 have been rather disappointing, preliminary reports indicate. Exports of nonrubber footwear to the United States totaled 1,110,300 pairs, valued at £2,003,900, an increase of 42 percent in pairage and 14½ percent in value.

Chestnut Extract — Light trading was reported chiefly for nearby shipment. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—This market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, July-September shipment.

Divi Divi—Trading was slow. Market was easy and lower. Shipments from San Domingo 48 percent tannin were quoted at $76 to $77 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Buying interest was inactive.

Myrobalans—Steady conditions prevailed in the primary market. Offers for shipment for nearby were maintained at the recent advance. Genuine J 1's were held at $68 per ton, exdock; crushed J 1's, $82 to $83, and Bombay, $61 to $63, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was restricted to occasional lots for nearby shipment. Primary market remained unchanged and steady. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Scarcity of stocks of all grades at primary sources continued to feature this market. Shipments were strong at the recent advance. Buying interest continued quiet as asking prices are well above buyers ideas. Beards were quoted at $95 per ton, exdock. Cups were $75 to $77, same basis. Extract ranged from 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to seller.

Wattle—Trading was confined to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Jobs & People

Davison Chemical Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md.—**Joseph Kapp** has joined Davison's petroleum catalyst department as a sales representative and has been assigned to the Chicago office where he replaces **W. A. Skibbe, jr.**, transferred to the firm's Baltimore headquarters.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade — **Miss Helen L. Booth,** DCAT's executive secretary, has been elected a director of the Trade Association Executives of New York City. Miss Booth has been with DCAT for twenty-nine years, was named its first woman secretary in 1943 and has been active in the trade executives group since 1947.

Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**Dr. Francis J. Shortsleeve** has been appointed assistant director of research of Electromet's metals research laboratories at Niagara Falls, N. Y. With Electromet since 1953, Dr. Shortsleeve prior to his new appointment was group manager of the metals research group at the laboratories.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**G. Rodney Wick** has been named assistant to the director of research of GAF's dyestuff and chemical division. As his first assignment, Mr. Wick will act as technical coordinator for the research department phases of the company's new ethylene oxide project at its Linden, N. J., plant. **Curtis L. Collison** has been appointed manager of personnel relations at the GAF plant in Linden. Since 1952, Mr. Collison has been personnel relations manager at the company's Rensselaer, N. Y. facility.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio—**Arthur W. Carpenter,** who retired from Goodrich on March 31 as manager of physical testing laboratories, has been selected by the American Chemical Society's division of rubber chemistry to receive the Charles Goodyear medal for outstanding contributions to rubber science and technology. The award will be made in New York City on September 12.

Humphreys Medicine Company, New York—**Larry C. Gomez** has become sales manager of Humphreys Medicine, 102-year-old drug house.

International Nickel Company, New York—**Dr. Thomas P. May** has been made manager of Inco's Kure Beach-Harbor Island testing station on the North Carolina coast near Wilmington.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York—**Carroll W. Harding, jr.,** has joined the Penick staff as a specialist in the sanitizing products department. He will be in charge of sales of "Heliogen" diatomic iodine sanitizer, a product recently introduced.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association—**George E. Lawrence** has been appointed manager of SAMA's Washington office, effective August 1.

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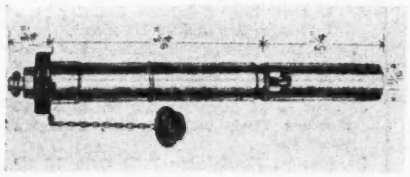

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Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer, 5'x20'
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1—Stainless Zenith pulp press type 316.
1—Patterson 8x10' pebble mill, lined, 100 HP.
1—Hardinge conical pebble mill, lined, 8'x30", 50 HP.
1—American Road jaw crusher 20x10", 25 HP.
1—Rotex shaker screen 4x7', 2 deck.
1—Buchanan roll crusher 30x14", 60 HP.
1—Sturtavant roll crusher 20x14", 40 HP.
1—Tyler Hummer screen 3x5', 2 deck.
1—Belt, trough conveyor, 14"x86'.
1—Exolon sifter, 4 deck, 34x26½".
2—Edgemoor boilers, 430 HP, straight tube, marine type.
2—Wickes boilers, 819 HP, water tube.
1—B & W boiler, 240 HP, bent tube, marine type.
2—McNaull boilers, 250 HP, water tube.
1—Westinghouse 750 KVA turbo generator.
4—Raymond No. 55 pulverizers, 60 HP.
1—Hersey rotary dryer 4x23½', steel.
2—Calandria pans 11' and 10½', steel.
3—Western States centrifuges, 40", bronze, 150 HP.
8—Vallez filters, steel, 700 sq. ft.
10—Kilby filters, iron, 400 sq. ft.
1—Northwest crawler model 104, 55' boom, 1½ yd., BKT.
1—Link Belt Gantry, 20' span each side, 3½ yd. BKT.
2—Gould pumps, centrifugal, 750 GPM @ 150', 40 HP TEFC.
1—Kinney vacuum pump, 703 CFM, 40 HP.

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4—Devine Vacuum Shelf 17, 16 and 12—40"x43" shelves with Condensers.
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4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30'.
1—Christie 70"x40' Hot Air Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., 304 S.S., Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S., Conical, 3 HP motor.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS
1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

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1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—500 gal., 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Pfaudler 300 and 50 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
1—Langenskamp 6'x5', 316 S.S. Tank.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1665, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.
4—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 26 sq. ft.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 14-D-4 Pressure Filter, 3.2 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MISCELLANEOUS
3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

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2—Davenport Size 2A Contin. Presses.
5—Louisville 36" 8-Roll Presses.
1—Louisville 24" 8-Roll Press.
1—Louisville Screw Type Dewaterer with 7½ HP motor.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM

1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
2—Buflovak 42" x 100"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52"—Atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

1—Devine #27, 17 Shelf, 59" x 78".
1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 shelf, 39" x 59", UNUSED.
3—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—STAINLESS STEEL.

DRYERS—ROTARY VACUUM

1—Stokes 3'D x 10'L, Steel, Jacketed.
1—Stokes 3'D x 15'L, Steel, Jacketed.

DRYERS—ROTARY HOT AIR

1—3'D x 15'L—Everdur Shell.
1—3'D x 24'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.
1—6' D x 60' L—Vulcan, steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6' D x 40' L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 50'L.

DRYERS—MISCEL.

1—Spray Dryer, Stainless Steel 19'D x 20' H (Building available for lease).
1—Bowen Lab. Spray Dryer, St. St.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
1—Rotary 2'D x 3'L Stainless Jacketed Atm. Dryer.
1—P & S Atm. Tray Dryer, 100 cu. ft. cap., steam coil heated.
2—Buffalo 32" dia. x 90" Single Drum Flakers or Chill Rolls.

EVAPORATORS

2—Nickel Clad Single Effect Evaporators, 250 sq. ft. & 400 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 625 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect, T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq ft. U-tubes. each effect.
1—500 gal. T316 Stainless Steel Pot with 145 sq. ft. U-tube bundle.
1—Stokes 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Still.
2—6' dia. Stainless Steel coil type Vacuum Pans—Milk type.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, T316 Stainless Steel; 2,800,000 BTU/Hr.

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C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
26" AT&M Susp. Perf. Centrifuge SS.
36" x 50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
Rotoclone Collector Size 36, Type W.
4'x40'x1-1/16" Steel Column, 470 PSI.
3500 Condenser Admir. 125 PSI.
5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
6' x 40' Louisville Rotary Cooler (2).
502-16 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
705-20 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, S.S.
705-24 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
3' x 15' Stokes 59B Rot. Vac. Dryer.
8' x 125' x ¾" Kiln.
#2 Sweetland Filter Cast Monel.
#10 Sweetland Filter 36—3" leaves.

2—CENTRIFUGAL PUMP NICKEL ALLOY TRIMMED, SS SHAFT, EXTRA DEEP WATER COOLED, STUFFING BOXES. (1) RATED 150 GPM @ 115' HEAD @ 400°F (1) RATED 160 GPM @ 736' HEAD.

7' x 18' Patterson Ball Mill 2 Comp.
Fitzpatrick Comminuter SS, 7½ HP, XP.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
3620 DIXIE-Non Clog Hammermill.
Mikro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
Case Packer-Std. Knapp 6/1 gal. cans.
300 gal. S.S. Jktd. & Agit. Reactor, New.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
40" x 84" Rotex #41 Single Deck.
60" x 84" Single Deck Rotex Screen.
Gyro-Sifter Low Head 7 screens, 1 HP.
Stokes DD2 Tablet Machine, MD.
Stokes RB2 Tablet Machine, MD.
13,000 gallon Ammonia Tank 7'6" x 40'9"—220 PSI.
6500 gallon Propane Tank 5' x 45'—200 PSI.
4500 gal. Hortonsphere.
2500 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 6' x 11'.

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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
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6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
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Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
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Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
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2—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuges with 32" Imperforate Steel Baskets.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel leaves.

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1—Baker Perkins ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

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2—Stokes "R" single punch Tablet Machines.
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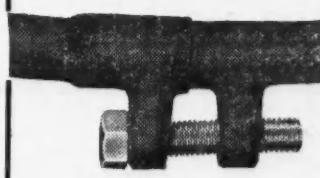

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Wanted: One 500 gallon, one 2000-3000 gallon covered Haveg storage tanks. Please give description, condition and price. OPD 399.

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US Consumption of Fertilizer Off in 1955-56

—Continued from page 7

46,699 tons (1.80 percent) to 2,643,418 tons, owing principally to the increase in the direct use of phosphate rock which is estimated to have contained an average of 32 percent of total P_2O_5 but only 3 percent of available P_2O_5.

In 1955-56 the average primary nutrient content of fertilizers bearing primary nutrients was 28.29 percent as compared with 27.90 percent in 1954-55.

In Hawaii and in each of sixteen states scattered throughout every region, the consumption of all fertilizers was higher in 1955-56 than in the preceding year. These units, which in 1955-56 accounted for 35.52 percent of the U.S. consumption of fertilizer, showed a total gain of 587,222 tons (7.45 percent) over their consumption in 1954-55.

Compared with the tonnages in each six-month period of 1954-55, most of the decrease in total consumption of fertilizers occurred in the January-June period of 1955-56. Consumption in this period was 461,424 tons (2.78 percent) lower, while in the July-December period consumption was 71,968 tons (1.17 percent) lower.

Commercial Mixed Fertilizers

In 1955-56 the total consumption of commercial mixed fertilizers amounted to 14,775,653 tons, or 66.58 percent of the quantity of fertilizers. There was 1,536 grades reported. In addition, approximately 500 mixtures, not reported by grades, were used in California and the quantities of an unknown number reported by manufacturers in other States.

The total consumption of mixed fertilizers in 1955-56 was 572,197 tons (3.73 percent) less than in the preceding year, and the quantity decreased in each of the regions except the Pacific which showed an increase of 3.78 percent.

In the continental United States, there were 171 grades consumed in individual amounts of 3,000 tons or more. These totaled 13,973,318 tons and accounted for 96.17 percent of the quantity of mixtures used on the continent. Other grades consumed in this area numbered 1,231 and amounted to 358,045 tons (2.46 percent). The balance (197,796 tons, 1.37 percent) represented mixtures not reported by grades.

Consumption of mixtures in Hawaii and Puerto Rico amounted to 246,494 tons in 168 grades. While many of the grades in Puerto Rico are similar to those used on the continent, most of those in Hawaii are designated in fractional numbers.

In 1955-56, four ratios of the primary nutrients (N:available P_2O_5: K_2O) accounted for 50.63 percent of the total consumption of mixed fertilizers in the continental United States. Individually, the proportions were 17.42, 13.88, 10.86, and 8.47 percent for the 1:4:4, 1:2:2, 11:1, and 1:3:3, and 1:3:3 ratios, respectively.

Fertilizers for Direct Application

In 1955-56 the consumption of fertilizer materials for direct application amounted to 7,417,417 tons as compared with 7,378,612 tons in 1954-55. Fertilizer materials in 1955-56 comprised chemical nitrogen materials, 3,271,952 tons; natural organic materials, 472,706 tons; phosphate materials (including ammonium phosphates, ammonium phosphate-sulfate, and ammonium phosphate-nitrate), 2,478,315 tons; potash materials (including potassium nitrate, potassium-sodium nitrate, and lime-potash), 404,839 tons; and secondary and trace nutrient materials, 789,605 tons.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 11,606 tons in natural organic materials, 253,660 tons in phosphate materials, and 3,755 tons in potash materials. Chemical nitrogen materials and secondary and trace nutrient materials decreased 228,215 tons and 2,001 tons, respectively.

Compared with the previous year, the principal changes in consumption of the chemical nitrogen materials in 1955-56 were increases in the tonnages of urea (35 percent), aqua ammonia (34 percent), and anhydrous ammonia (18 percent).

Decreases in the consumption of chemical nitrogen materials comprised chiefly sodium nitrate (73,038 tons, 12 percent), ammonium nitrate-limestone mixtures (44,095 tons, 12 percent), ammonium nitrate (174,692 tons, 16 percent), and ammonium sulfate (105,570 tons, 20 percent).

Phosphate Rock Usage Up Sharply

Phosphate rock was the only phosphate material that showed a large increase in consumption (330,812 tons, 57 percent), nearly all of which was in Illinois and Missouri—the states using more than 85 percent of the total tonnage of this material in 1955-56.

The other increases in phosphate materials were chiefly in basic slag (20,882 tons) and the total for all kinds of ammonium phosphate products (23,011 tons). Decreases in the consumption of superphosphates containing 22 percent or less of available P_2O_5 occurred in all the regions and totaled 78,696 tons (11 percent). The decrease of 16,217 tons (5 percent) in the consumption of superphosphates containing more than 22 percent P_2O_5 was spread over five of the ten regions. No consumption of fused tricalcium phosphate was reported for 1955-56. Manufacture of this material by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the only producer, ceased in the year ended June 30, 1954.

The consumption of potash materials for direct application increased only 0.9 percent (from 401,084 tons to 404,839 tons). Among the individual materials, the use of the 58-62 percent grades of potassium chloride, which comprised 76 percent of the total consumption of potash materials, showed the largest increase in quantity (27,821 tons, 10 percent).

As in previous years, calcium sulfate accounted for most of the tonnage of secondary and trace nutrient materials, the proportion was 94 percent (738,499 tons) in 1955-56.

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Monsanto Nitro Blast

—Continued from page 3

the committee report substantiated earlier assumptions that the explosion occurred in a reactor vessel during a chlorination step. Chlorination is common in chemical processing, he said, but characteristically builds up heat, which requires cooling of the chlorinator.

A falsely low temperature reading on the vessel from the faulty instrument apparently led operators to shut off the coolant supply, a brine line cooled by ammonia coils. An examination of the scene indicated, Mr. Minckler said, that the coolant was turned off to permit work on the instrument, under repair at the time of the explosion.

Detailed technical information on the explosion's cause as determined by the investigation has been supplied to other producers of methyl parathion along with information on the steps Monsanto has taken to prevent a recurrence, Mr. Minckler said.

Additional process research which has been carried out on methyl parathion by Monsanto since the explosion has reconfirmed the fact that the product can be manufactured with a substantial safety factor under the company's process, he added.

The company announced last month that new plant facilities for methyl parathion are under construction at its Anniston, Ala., plant to supplant output of the destroyed unit at Nitro (OPD, 5/27/57). Completion is scheduled for late fall.

Monsanto said that the decision to move the production from Nitro to Anniston was dictated by the availability there of chlorine and caustic raw materials, formerly freighted to Nitro, and a much closer proximity to the citrus and cotton growers who are major customers for methyl parathion.

Acheson Elects Vice-Pres.

John C. Sprague, secretary-treasurer of Acheson Industries, Inc., New York, has been elected vice-president in charge of administration and finance.

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